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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,360—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
17th Dec	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	......	......
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	......
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,825	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	23rd Mar. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	6th Jan. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on SATURDAY, the 17th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th December, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, MAHOMMERAH, KOWEIT AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,000 tons, on or about 17th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 15th December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,900	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	29th Mar. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

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Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
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REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)......Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles...... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

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Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,715	19th Dec.	1904.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N. R.	5,124	4th Jan.,	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,611	19th ,,	,,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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TO SPEND
A PLEASANT EVENING.
A WELL-SERVED
AND
PREPARED DINNER
ON THE BALCONY
FACING THE HARBOUR
AT A REASONABLE PRICE
AND
A QUIET GAME OF BILLIARDS AFTER.
WHAT IS NICER?

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
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REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—
"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

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105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

EXHIBITION
THIS MONTH AND AFTER.
A JOURNEY TO BOMBAY,
SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT
TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
43 ESPLANADE ROAD.
DO NOT FORGET, RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS
FOR XMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS TRADE ON THE MOVE
STOCK UP TO CONCERT PITCH.
NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY,
NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS & WATCHES,
NOVELTIES IN CASED SILVERWARE,
NOVELTIES HERE,
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NOVELTIES EVERYWHERE.
AT

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.

FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

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Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette," where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"

Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 ,,	,,	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 ,,	,,	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 ,,	,,	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 ,,	,,	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 ,,	,,	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 ,,	,,	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 ,,	,,	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 ,,	,,	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 ,,	,,	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 ,,	,,	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TWENTIETH SESSION, 1904.

THE 26TH, 27TH & 28TH, DECEMBER,
CONGRESS PAVILION, THE CRESCENT.

RATES OF ADMISSION TICKETS.
WHOLE SESSION.
FOR BLOCKS A & B. ROWS 1 to 9.
„ BLOCKS C & D. ROWS 1 to 4,
Rs. 10. Reserved.

FOR BLOCKS C & D. ROWS 5 to 9.
„ BLOCKS E & F. ROWS 1 to 9.
Rs. 5, Reserved.

DAILY ADMISSION.
Rs. 2. FIRST DAY. Unreserved Seats.
Re. 1. EACH Succeeding Day.

LADIES TICKETS.
BLOCK G.
Rs. 2. For the whole Sessions. Reserved.
ANNAS 8. PER DAY. Unreserved.

Apply at the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, Fort, on or after the 15th instant, and also at the Pavilion, the Crescent, after the 20th December.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
Chairman.
Bombay, 15th December 1904.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1905-1906.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 that the entries as required by Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act have been completed as far as practicable in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1905-1906, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th Instant and 16th Proximo.

I also give notice under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 16th January, 1905.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by a person duly deputed to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th Dec., 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 827 OF 1903.

MAHOMED ALI bin ABDUL KAREEM LOGDAY KOKNI Mahomedan, inhabitant residing outside the Fort at Mama Hajyani..... Plaintiff,

vs.

1. The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE GENERAL, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing within the Fort of Bombay;
2. MAHOMED ISMAIL BHASE KOKNI, MAHOMEDAN, inhabitant residing at Tookri Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay;
3. HAJI DAWOOD HAJI MAMOMED JAKARIA, Kutchi Memon Mahomedan, inhabitant residing outside the Fort at Juckeria Musjid Street;
4. KHAN SAHEB KAZI MAHOMEDALLI MOORGHAY, Kokni Mahomedan, Inhabitant residing outside the Fort at Chuckla;
5. KAZI MAHOMED ISMAIL CHILMAI KOKNI Mahomedan, inhabitant residing outside the Fort at Hoojria Street;
6. HAJI GANI HAJI OOSMAN, Halai Memon Mahomedan, Inhabitant residing outside the Fort at Old Memonwada;
7. MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin MAHOMED ALLY LOGDAY, residing outside the Fort at Mama Hajyani;
8. AMINABIBI, widow of the late SULEMAN LOGDAY, residing outside the Fort at Mama Hajyani; and
9. ABDUL KADIRSAHEB bin MEHYA SAHEB BHASE, residing outside the Fort at Bapoo Hajam Street ....Defendants

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 30 of the code of Civil Procedure. Notice is hereby given that the above Suit has on the 1st day of December, 1904, been instituted in this Hon'ble Court by the above named Plaintiff against inter alia Haji Dawood Haji Mahomed Juckeria, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomedalli Moorghay, Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chilmai and Haji Gani Haji Oosman, the defendants Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 named above, four of the members of the Suni Mahomedan Community of Bombay who are in this Suit being sued on behalf of all the members of the Suni Mahomedan Community who visit the Durga and the Mosque referred to in para one of the Plaint herein, praying for the following reliefs.

A. That it may be declared that the land in the 1st para of the Plaint mentioned with the Durgas and Ohawls standing thereon but not including the Mosque mentioned in the 1st para of the Plaint is the absolute property of the Plaintiff and that he is entitled to sell the same and give a good title to the purchaser; B. That it may be declared that the Defendants or any of them have no interest of any kind whatsoever in the said property or any part thereof or in the income of the said property of any part thereof except the said Mosque; C. That it may be declared that the Plaintiff is entitled to make over the management and Mootavallship of the said Mosque to Haji Ismail named in the Plaint or in the alternative that the said Haji Ismail may be appointed the Manager and Mootavali thereof by this Hon'ble Court; D. That the 2nd defendant may be ordered to vacate the said premises and to give up possession thereof to the Plaintiff; E. That the 2nd Defendant may be ordered to pay the Plaintiff's costs of this Suit or that they may be otherwise provided for. The above Suit has been fixed for final disposal on 6th day of February, 1905.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1904.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 6th day of December, 1904.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 523 of 1898.

1. MANILAL WADILAL and..........................
2. KESSOWLAL WADILAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, minors under the age of 18 years of their next friend MANECKBAI, widow of WADILAL VADOOCHAND, residing at Bazar Gate Street, Bombay.......................................Plaintiffs.

v/s.

1. DEWALIBAI and
2. HURKOREBAI, widows of NAGINDAS VADOOCHUND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bazar Gate, but at present temporarily residing at Paton in Gaikwar Territory.
3. MENABAI, widow of VADOOCHAND KEVALCHUND, residing at Pattan aforesaid, and
4. BAI JARMAR, widow of MAHALCHUND VADUCHUND, residing at Paton...........Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 23rd day of November, 1904, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of Keshowlal Wadilal, the minor Plaintiff by his next friend Maneckbai, widow of Wadilal Vaduchund, in the following property at the instance of Messrs LITTLE & Co.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Moombadevi Tank Road in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-three square yards or there abouts and are bounded on the North by property formerly of the said Hormusji Nowroji Bharoocha but now of Vora Abdool Hossein Abdoola and Saa Javairchand Golman, on the South by land late of Mancharji Dadabhoy Kuppawalla but now of Wadoochand Kevalchand, on the East by a sweeper's passage, and on the West by the Moombadevi Tank of Pydhowni Road aforesaid the said premises were formerly Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and now Assessed under Ward C. No. 785, Street No. 99, which said premises are not Registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 7th day of January, 1905, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHATRE'S INDIAN CIRCUS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Revisits Bombay after 3 years.

TO-NIGHT

Performance 9 P.M.

TRAM CARS in attendance after the Performance.

LOCATION, OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, DHOBI TALAO.

Full of Novelties from China, Japan, and America.

A GREAT AGGREGATION OF ARENIC MARVELS.

MISS AVDA'S,
BICYCLE FEAT ON WIRE,
The Quintessence of Animal Subjugation.

TRAINED LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, DOGS, & RUSSIAN CAMEL,

Skilful and Daring NATIVE and FOREIGN ACROBATS.

BOX PLAN at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., Fort, where seats can be booked till 5 p.m. All other seats at the Circus Camp.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.

N. B.—MATINEE ON SUNDAY, at 3-30 P.M., When School-boys will be admitted HALF CHARGE

WE have much pleasure in informing our numerous Constituent that we have

OPENED A SPECIAL STALL
FOR REFRESHMENTS, ICES, &c.,
at the INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.
PRICES and RATES AS USUAL.

MORENAS & CO.,
BEHIND JEWELLERS' STALLS,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fair and a Half will be ISSUED between any two stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from stations between Bombay and Kalyan) from the 14th to 31st December, 1904, both days inclusive, and will be available for the completion of the return journey upto midnight of the 14th January 1905.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONCESSION TO PASSENGERS VISITING THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY IN DECEMBER 1904.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS Passengers travelling from or via stations on this Railway to Bombay (except from any station between BOMBAY and KALYAN) will be granted RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a half for the double journey from the 5th December 1904 to 31st January 1905, both days inclusive, the return tickets being available for the completion of the return journey upto the 10th February, 1905.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.
ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.
WILL REMAIN OPEN
IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon-Holders.—Rs. 10 for a book containing 60 Non-transferable Coupons.

Class II—Rs. 15, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable Coupons and 30 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class III—Rs. 20, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable and 60 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Coupon-Holders will be entitled to be present at the opening ceremony.

Only a limited number of these Coupon Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those applying early can secure them.

Ordinary Tickets, Rs. 2 per ticket, for Admission on the day of the Opening Ceremony. Re. 1 per ticket for Admission on succeeding days.

Children under twelve 4 annas.

Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office from Sunday the 27th instant between 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain hours on days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.

The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 105 BALES DAMAGED KHAMGAUM COTTON.

THISDAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at Colaba State Godown by order and in the jutha of Messrs Glade & Co. and for account of the underwriters.—

G B S 32 S P I Glade	105 full-pressed bales Khangaum cotton, damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs Kemp & Co.'s establishment, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also several pieces by Wimbridge, such as mahogany telescopic, dining table mirror, teak sideboard, rich glassware, old real porcelainware, platedware drawing room suit of sofas, and chairs lined velvet and silk tapestry, ottoman marbletop tables and teapoys, chiffoniers and cabinet lamps Brussels carpet brass double bedstead teak bedstead made to order single and double almyrahs, library book case, dressing and wash hand tables oil painting on porcelain "butterfly." oil paintings and engravings Parien figures pair of gilt piers glasses from the Paris Exhibitions sewing machine nearly new, ebonized grand cottage piano by Soundy, English made single and double harness gas lamps, English and French clocks striking quarter and half hours, valuable library of set of Sir John Lubbock's Hundred Books, set of Bombay Gazetteer set of Chamber's Encyclopadia, old chinaware, English built rubber tyred mailphaet on by morgan, roses and other garden pots &c., the property of J. M. Framji Patel Esq and a Parsee Doctor.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 15th December, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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OWNER GOING HOME.—FOR SALE, an upright (full size) PIANO by "Erard Paris. Especially built for India. In good condition. Price Rs. 900. Apply Mr. J. N. METAXA, care of Ralli Brothers."

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

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WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,520,000
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RESERVED FUND	„ 16,50,000
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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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HARVEY'S
ACONITE POWDERS,
FOR COUGH, CHRONIC COUGH, TOUCHED WIND, BROKEN WIND, ROARING,
AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.
Rs. 1-14 per Box of Six Powders, Rs. 7-8 per Quarto of Four Boxes.

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS are a well-known remedy for those diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses (heretofore considered incurable), known as Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Thick Wind, Hay Asthma, Noisy Respiration (Roaring, &c.), and other affections of the air passages and lungs; and also for Hoose in Cattle, all of which they either entirely remove, or promptly alleviate in incurable cases.

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ARE DELICIOUS.
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THOMPSON, THOMAS & CO.
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THREE DOORS FROM MESSRS. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

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DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

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Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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'XMAS CAKES.

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'Xmas Cakes	Artistically Decorated,	plain Icing ...	1	0	per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	1	4	,,
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	1	8	,,

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WHITWORTH
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WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

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60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 13.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87 15-16	— 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98 3-4	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28	+ 1-4
2 months hence	27 1-2	+ 3-16
Spot in New York	60 5-8	+ 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	+ 1-2
Berlin	20·37 1-4	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 7-8	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	— 1-8
6 " " "	2 3-4 per cent	— 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	+ 1-4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-4 per cent	do
7 day market loans	2 per cent	do

CORRECTION.

In specie shipments advised on 9th instant, read gold to Calcutta £10,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 11-16, N.-D., sellers dull.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 done
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4, D.-J., sellers } quieter
Brown 32 5-8 D.-J. sellers }
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 1-2, D-J, sellers easier
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 5-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·21. +4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 62,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·16	4·20	4·24
+5	+4	+4
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
4·28	4·30	4·33
+4	+4	+4
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·35	4·37	4·36
+5	+3	+2

Receipts at U S Ports	70,000
Do. last year	83,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Do. do Continent	9,000
In New York—	
Spot	8·00
Futures, month of December	7·60 +7
Do. do. March	7·85 +8
In New Orleans—	
Spot	7 5-8
Futures, month of March	7·76+ 7
Do. do. June	7·93+ 7
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 13th December, 1904 :—

Cotton	13,387	bales.
Wheat	33,360	cwts.
Linseed	12,482	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,978	,,
Gingellyseed	27,786	,,
Poppyseed	198	,,
Groundnuts	862	,,
Castorseed	2,755	,,
Rice	13,701	,,
Myrabollams	3,941	,,
Cottonseed	48,207	,,
Mowraseed	1,500	,,
Gram	7,636	,,
Joowar	7,204	,,
Maize	498	,,

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 14.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight D. A.		1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		135 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	193
Japan	30	do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97·15
1st Settlement 5th January	97·13

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs. a. p.
Ready	5 9 0 to 5 9 6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 13 to 14
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 13
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 9 6 to 5 10
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	Rs. 24 to 25
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.	
Howree Khandeish	Rs. 36
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 35 1-4 to 35 1-2
25 per cent ,,	Rs. 34 1-2
50 per cent ,,	Rs. 33 1-2
Black Kutnee	Rs. 31

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	steady.
Estimated sales	bales 8,000
Imports	do. 20,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
4·17	4·21	
+1	+1	
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·25	4·29	4·31
+1	+1	+1
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·34	4·36	4·38
+1	+1	+1
	Aug.-Sept.	
	4·37	
	+1	

COTTON.—The local market is quite but steady. There is a fair enquiry from Mills for spot cotton, and in the Sutta bazaar prices keep firm. We bear of little doing by export houses.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	180	170	25 Dec.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms)	177	167	25 Jan.
Oomravatee description (M.G.)	196	190	25 Dec.
Do do	193	187	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	188	182	25 Dec.
Do. do.	185	179	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do.	197	191	25 Dec.
Akola do. do. do.	194	188	25 Jan.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	198	192	25 Dec.
Do.	195	189	25 Jan.
Broach (M.-G.)	227	217	15/25 Mar.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	190	184	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	187	181	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	183	173	25 Dec.
Do.	179	169	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	178	168	do do.
Nagpur and Kamptee	200	194	25 Dec.
Do.	197	191	25 Jan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

IN MEMORIAM.

WADIA—Bai Ruttonbai Merwarji Dadabhoy Wadia, who died on 15th December, 1899.

We loved her, yes, no tongue can tell
How deep, how dearly, and how well,
God loved her, too. He thought it best,
To take her home from pain to rest.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEWART—Dec 6, at 11 Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, the wife of E S Stewart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMPNESS—GARDNER—Dec 6, at St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev W K Firmingeri Gerald Edward Champnese, of the Bengal Pilot Service, second son of John Henry Champness, Elms Road, Clapham Common, London, to Cicely Katherine Julia, eldest daughter of Edmund Gardner, St John's Wood Park, S Hampstead.

GLANLEY—REESE—Dec 6, at St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev W K Firminger, Sydney Archibald, second son of the Rev Evan Lloyd Glanley, rector of Ystradgylais, to Beatrice Blanche, younger daughter of the late Dr De Reese, M D, of Ystradgylais, S Wales.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—Dec 8, at Pudukotta, Major-General Colin Mackenzie, Madras Army Retired, Kodaikanal, aged 71 years.

PETRIE—Dec 4, in England, James M Petrie, of Messrs Blacker and Co, Calcutta.

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 4-14m., 5-12a. Low water, 11-10m. 10-37a.
Chamber Commerce, ballot for an elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Auction Sale of the Lord Reay Mill properties, Fergusson Road, Parel, 4 p. m.
Cathedral Schools, prize distribution, Town Hall, 5 p. m.
Westminster Glee and Concert Party, Town Hall.
Chatre's Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition opens 3 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—The Bombay police notify the possession of a gold ring set with diamonds which is now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per s. s. Deo. Balduino will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 1 p. m., to-day.

EXHIBITION PHOTOGRAPHS.—We have received a number of photographs of the Bombay Exhibition taken by Mr. Shivashankar Narayen of the Bombay School of Arts. They include a panoramic view from the University Clock Tower and are all admirable pictures.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.—Chagan Nana who resides on the ground floor of a chawl at 1st, Coombharwada, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on Tuesday afternoon, some one broke into the room by wrenching the staple off the door and carried off gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 404, from locked cupboards and boxes. The matter is being investigated by the police.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music, will be played at the Yacht Club on Friday at 5-45. p.m. by the Band of the 2nd Bn. A. P. W. O. Yorkshire Regiment.

Grand March	From Faust	Gounod
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Intermezzo	Russe	Franke
Selection	Patience	Sullivan
Song	Ave Maria	Schubert
Valse	Son Jours on Jamais	Waldteufel

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel S. J. Sarjant and officers 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A Maliandaine, Band Master commencing at 5·45 p. m. to-day :—

Cake Walk	Ma Lt'l Topsy	Myddleton
Selection	Three Little Maids	Rubens
Dance Characteristic	Dinah's Jubilee	Karl Kaps
Serenata	Love in Idleness	A Macbeth
Selection	The Geisha	S Jones
Highland Patrol	The Wee Macgreegore	Amers

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the following programme of music will be played by the of Band 113th Infantry at Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, from 7 to 9 p.m. to-day :—

March	Iolanthe	G Sullivan
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse	Lobre las olas	Juintines Roses
Selection	The Ros of Persie	Sullivan
Intermezzo	The Road to Muscow	Paul De Lotz
Song	Mona	Stephens Adams
Valse	The French Maid	Carl Kiefert
Serenata	Love in Idleness	A Macbeth

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—A meeting of the inhabitants of the Alibag Taluka in the Kolaba District was held here on Sunday, writes an Avas correspondent, to elect delegates to the Congress. Mr. D. S. Manerikar, B. A. LL. B. Pleader, presided and explained the object of the meeting and the nature of the work the Congress was doing. Three delegates were elected for the Taluka, Messrs. G.A. Mirkar, T. D. Mokal and, R. L. Gharat. Messrs. R. L. Kashelkar and D. S. Baria spoke, and the meeting terminated with votes of thanks to the chairman and to Mr. Babaji Gopal, Engineer, for lending his spacious verandah and compound to hold the meeting.

THEFT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Bamabai Satia, a second class passenger by the steamship Shastri, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday, has reported to the police that on arrival at Carnac Bunder, where she disembarked, she missed her gunny bag which contained gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 577. It appears that she with other passengers embarked at Jaigarh, on Sunday, when the missing bag was supposed to have been thrown into the ship by prowmen, and it is not certain whether the bag was stolen at the place of embarkation or during the journey, for from the time she got into the steamer up to her arrival in Bombay, the complainant never saw if her bag was safe.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Luximibai, a Hindu widow, aged forty, residing at Modikhana. The evidence showed that her husband died about three months ago, and since then she had been supporting herself by hawking sugar-cane and plaintains. She was in straightened circumstances and often said she was tired of life. On Monday last, a tenant living in the same house, saw her taking opium and informed the police. The latter removed her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where she admitted having taken a tola of opium. She was detained for treatment, but she subsequently became unconscious and died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SMART ARREST BY RAILWAY POLICE.—On the arrival of the Ahmedabad mail train at the Dadar Station yesterday morning, the Railway police arrested on suspicion a Hindu passenger occupying a seat in a second class compartment. Being question by the police, the man said his name was Harilal Narotum and that he had arrived from Akola. His box was searched, but nothing unusual was found in it. The man himself was next searched, when three gold bars, weighing about eighty tolas, were found concealed under the belt round his waist. As he could give no satisfactory explanation as to how he came by the gold, he was arrested and taken to the police chowkey. Here he subsequently made a statement to the effect that he was a moonim (manager) in the employ of a Bania, at Nassirabad and that having robbed his master of Rs. 1,900 in cash, he went to Akola. At the latter place he changed the cash into gold and came to Bombay. The man was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, with theft as a servant of Rs. 1,900 in cash belonging to his master The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent in police custody to the Cantonment Magistrate at Nassirabad for trial.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B, and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to-day, at the Exhibition from 5 to 7 p.m. :—

March	Fanfare Militaire	Ascher
Overture	Morning Noon and Night	Suppi
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Valse	The Land across the sea	Clothilde
Selection	The Burgemaster	G Luder
Summer Idyl	Hiawatha	Moret
Valse	Il Bocio	Ardite
Intermezzo	Under the Moon	Vandervell
Galop	Always Joyful	Hecker

FROM 9 TO 11 P.M.

Contest March,	Collingwood	Pettee
Overture	Mirella	Gounod
Reminiscences of the Plantation		Chambers
Valse	Gondolier	Otto Roeder
Selection	The Geisha	S Jones
Valse	Bleue	A Margis
The Brooklyn Cakewalk		Thurban
Ballet Music in "William Tell"		Rossini
The Motor Galop		Retford

DEATH OF A HINDU LADY.—The death is announced of Bai Harkorebai, wife of Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, solicitor of the Bombay High Court, and sometime ago President of the Municipal Corporation. The deceased lady belonged to the Kapole Bania caste, and was the eldest daughter of the late Sir Munguldas Nathubhoy, C. S. I. She was present at the opening of the Bombay Exhibition by H. E. the Governor on Saturday last, and her sudden death in the fiftieth year of her age has caused general regret among all classes of the native community; and great sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband, who is a popular member of society in Bombay. She was a well educated lady and took a prominent part in all movements for the benefit of her native sisters. She won scholarships endowed by her father and Mr. Premchand Roychund in connection with native girls schools, but made over the money which came to her share for the benefit of poor girls of the schools. The late Sir Bartle Frere and Lady Frere took much interest in the deceased lady and invited her once a week to Government House for closer intercourse with her. She made over to the Adams-Wylie Hospital the money realised by the sale of fruits and flowers reared in her own gardens. She took great interest in the proceedings of the Indian National Association, Ladies' Branch. She went on a visit to England with her husband at the time of the Coronation of King Edward VII, and attracted much notice in English circles.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

BEFORE Mr. A. W. Mackie, first class Magistrate at Ratnagiri, in March last, Govind Ramchandra Kanker was charged with kidnapping a girl, a minor, but was acquitted by the Magistrate. Government filed an appeal against the order of acquittal and the appeal was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. Anant G. Desai appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The complainant in this case was Gopi bin Gangajee, and she camplained that the accused kidnapped her daughter named Sadki, aged about eight years. Her story before the Magistrate was that he came to her house one day, and asked to have Sadki to watch his she-buffalo. She refused his request, and then went to Mandangad to work in the house of one Damoder Gujar. Next day in the morning, her elder daughter Bhagi came to Mandangad, telling her that Sadki was missing and asking whether Sadki had accompanied her. Complainant made enquiries in the house of the accused at Mandangad, and found that Sadki had been there the night before, but that accused had taken her away with him and gone no one knew whither. She returned to her home and afterwards lodged a complaint. The accused said that Sadki was the complainant's illegitimate daughter, and that he took her out of Gopi's keeping, with her consent. This was, the Magistrate said, the point on which the whole case turned, and having fully discussed it, he acquitted the accused.

For the Government it was argued in appeal that the Magistrate improperly refused to call and examine the girl herself, who was admittedly in Madura, left there by the accused under circumstances of a suspicious character. The grounds upon which the evidence for the prosecution had been distrusted, were absolutely insufficient. The Magistrate erred in holding that the accused had obtained the consent of the complainant to take the girl away. The very fact of enquiries about the girl being set on foot immediately on her disappearance, precluded the possibility of any such consent having been given by the complainant. The Magistrate erred, in holding it admitted by the complainant and her two daughters that Sadki was her illegitmate child. There was no evidence in the case to prove the alleged illegitimacy. Improperly influenced by this erroneous idea, the Magistrate readily inferred that the complainant did not show sufficient anxiety for the girl's loss and preferred her complaint nearly a month after the occurrance. The evidence, however, shewed that she was steadily on the look-out for the return of the girl and anxiously making enquiries. She had not the least idea that her daughter was removed to Madras. The Magistrate did not carefully consider the accused's own explanations, which in themselves lent strong support to the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Russell, in giving the Court's judgment, said : In this case we order a warrant to issue for the arrest of the accused. In our opinion, the evidence shews that the girl was under sixteen years of age, and that she was taken away by the accused from her mother's custody. It lay upon the accused to rebut the evidence with regard to the mother's consent to her daughter being taken away. In our opinion, he has failed to do so. It appears that the girl was at Rameshwar when the telegram (exhibit 21) was received, but in whose custody it does not appear. We are, however, anxious to give the accused an opportunity of having the girl produced. Setting aside the order of acquittal we convict the accused of the offence of kidnapping, under section 363, Indian Penal Code, but we postpone passing sentence upon him (in order to give him time to have her produced till the re-opening of the Courts after the next Christmas holidays.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO,

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino Captain O. Canepa sailing for Europe to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed No. 3 at 2 p.m. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Third class passengers and native servants will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Shed at 11 a.m., punctually with all their luggage and kit :—

To Aden, Mr. F. Bradbury.
To Suez, Mr. Mussagh Bincallifer.
To Naples and Genoa, Mr. M. N. Ali, Miss A. E Becker, Mrs. D'Arcy Marriott, Mr. G. Domeniconi, Mrs. Gomes and three daughters, Rev. and Mrs. V. Hunter, Mr. N. Lioudis, Mr. W. Seymour, Mr. W. Shields, Rev. Father Pius Steinherr.
To New-York, Miss McDougall.

THE WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

THE Westminster Glee Singers made a distinct hit on their first appearance in Bombay last night when local lovers of music were treated to singing far superior to anything of a similar kind we remember to have heard in Bombay. It was perhaps a risky experiment visiting Bombay, as some how or other the Western India Capital has never proved a gold mine to such companies as the Glee Singers, but whatever fears may have been felt as to the financial success of the visit, must have been entirely dispelled last night as the Town Hall was crowded. The programme served up for the delectation of those present was not wanting in novelty, as it included glees, madrigals, part-songs, catches, ballads, and humorous musical sketches which afforded a pleasing change from the ordinary concert programme we are accustomed to, here. Everything went off with a swing from start to finish, and judging from the rounds of applause that followed the conclusion of each item and the numerous encores, the audience enjoyed themselves as we have seldom seen an audience doing at the Town Hall. Perhaps the most attractive item in the programme was the unaccompanied vocal part-music which without any exaggeration could not possibly have been rendered better than by this talented party of musicians. To hear the boy-sopranos was in itself worth going a long way. Their voices are trained to perfection and their notes rang out clear in the harmony parts. The chief features in the first part were Madame Marie Hooton's song "A Russian Love Song" and a two-part song by Messrs. Fraser Banhof and Llewellyn. The Anthem "Send out Thy Light" opened the second part and after several other items, which were all encored, Mr. Dudley Causton brought down the house with his humorous sketch. Mention should also be made of Mr. Edward Branscombe's song "The Lowland Sea" and Madam Marie Hooton's Scotch song "Down the Barn." Owing to repeated encores, the last item on the programme was not got through until after 11 30.

THE EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What the public would like to know is whether the Bombay Exhibition is being run for the sole benefit and glorification of the Congresswallas, or for the interest and education of the people, and the advancement of the arts and industries of the country generally? From the behaviour of the employes, and the way things are being done, one cannot help thinking the former is the sole object in view. In the ticket office there is a marked absence of civility and desire to please; and a profound ignorance prevails regarding the programme of the Exhibition, or the facilities for seeing it conveniently. At the entrance gates men are employed who wholly forget that they are mere servants and not masters of the situation. Their arrogant assumption of authority, and the discourteous way of addressing both European and native visitors will undoubtedly lead to a breach of the peace, unless the Managing Committee at once make drastic changes in this direction. Under existing conditions it would certainly not be pleasant for lady visitors to to enter the Exhibition unattended; and even men will not go to a place when the employes act as if they were conferring a great favour in merely doing their duty.

In the matter of issuing tickets and coupons, there is also much cause of complaint. The coupon books are dated from the opening day of the Exhibition, viz, the 10th instant to some time in January; and each coupon must be used on the day mentioned on it, or else it is useless to the holder. Some are transferable, some or not; some are for men, and other for ladies or children. No lady can therefore take her children, unless she purchases extra tickets for them each day. Also coupons dated and paid for on the 10th instant apparently did not entitle the holder to see the opening of the Exhibition as the Exhibition has been closed from the 10th to the 15th instant, the coupons already bought for these days will also now presumbly be valueless. All this may be an ingenious way of exploiting the public, but it may soon lead to a boycott of the whole Exhibition.

The impression left on the minds of visitors on the opening day cannot be said to be happy or hopeful for the future of the Indian National Congress. If the Congress cannot run even a small provincial Exhibition without delay and unreadiness, and without discourtesy and bluster and a general incompetence on the part of its employes, is it likely that serious minded people will ever listen to the Congress pretensions to a share in the government of the country? But this by the way: let us hope in conclusion that the Exhibition authorities will in future take a more serious view of their obligations to the public. All in Bombay wish success to the Exhibition, but this good wish cannot last if the convenience and interests of the public are not considered the first duty of the management.—Yours, etc.,

A SPECTATOR.

CONGRESS DELEGATE MEETING AT AWAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I beg to point out to you that I have not accepted the honour of becoming a delegate, although I was requested to do so as stated in your to-day's issue. Your reporter is misinformed.—Yours, &c.,

G. A. MIRKAR.

Bombay, December 14.

THE ARYAN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

A MEETING in connection with the ceremony of conferring the distinctions of "Bhishag-Var" and Associate of the Aryan Medical School on the successful students of the Institution, was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presiding. There was a large audience, consisting mostly of Hindus. The report for the past year, read by Dr. Popat Prabhuram, showed that twelve new students were admitted into the School. Six students passed successfully in the final examination. In the midwifery class, seven female students had passed successfully; and in the examination for nursing, three male and eleven female students. There were at present forty students in the Institution, of whom one was a Parsee, 26 Duxnee Hindus, and 13 Gujerati Hindus. On the standard for admission being revised, Sanskrit and English were made compulsory. Nine teachers taught sixteen different subjects. There were two funds aggregating Rs. 44,000, and there was in addition a grant of Rs. 600 a year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,553. Eleven scholarships were awarded to encourage students and graduates. A Hindu widow lady had sent a donation of Rs. 2,000.

On the motion of the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Kirtiker, and supported by Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, the annual report was unanimously adopted. At the request of Dr. R. N. Ranina, president of the school board, the chairman presented diplomas and distinctions to the successful students. The President stated that in presiding this ceremony he felt like fish out of water. He was a student of law and had very little to do with the practice of medicine, Western or Eastern. Had it not been for the silvery and persuasive tongue of his friend, Sir Bhalchandra, he was not quite sure whether he would have accepted the invitation to preside. But having accepted it, and being keenly interested in the diffusion of education in his own, the Mahomedan community, he should like to dispel the prejudice, which in some measure, seemed to exist against the Institution, and to enter his emphatic protest against passing judgment but on the merits of a case, and against accepting everything coming from the West, and despising everything coming from the East. His pleading was that what was best in Western research should be taken in combination with what had been rescued from Eastern learning, which had existed for ages past. On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the President for his excellent and lucid speech.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1904.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

MR. G. WYNDHAM, Secretary of State for Ireland, as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, the other day, delivered a masterly oration in the local Hippodrome, as a man whose life is devoted to Party politics, addressing men whose lives are devoted to learning. His subject was the "Development of the State"—a theme at once practical and philosophic, but neither transcendental nor of to-day. Man, he holds, with Aristotle to be, by nature, a political animal, a living being that can prosper only in an organised society, and he reminded them that the State demands real men, who owe to it real duties. It demands men who must seek so to control the force of political gravitation as to evolve a type of the State in which, however complex, by analogy with the solar system, planetary politics, however huge, might be swayed from a primal tendency to direct collision into a choric pursuit of independent orbits. To do this the State wants men who will assist in directing a continuous development by avoiding known aberrations, which have, so history teaches, occasioned breaches in continuity. Mr. Wyndham enumerated the errors of the past which we should do well to shun. Taking the first epoch of Western history from the advent by Aryan tribes in the lands that contain and jut into the Mediterranean, he noted chiefly the persistent, if occasionally interrupted, effect of political gravitation, culminating in the Roman Empire. The error they fell into was too narrow, and therefore false insistence on the idea of race. The Roman Empire, as a consequence, fell into a drab level of political uniformity, comfortable for individuals, but conducive to civic apathy and decay—a decay of which the Romans were unaware until the advent of barbarian inroads. We have it on the authority of the Latin authors that they were so drugged by a narrow race idealism, so enervated by the laxity of cosmopolitanism, as to be insensible of the catastrophe to their Empire until some years after its foundations had, in fact, been shaken to their base. The second epoch of history, from which Mr. Wyndham drew a lesson, was that which dated from the time when these barbarians, our ancestors, pierced into Europe and into the British Isles. The influence of race predominated for centuries over the development of the State. Not only in Scotland, but throughout the British Isles, throughout France and Germany, Italy and Spain, clans made themselves felt and their comparatively small human politics were influenced almost wholly by the Conservative force of tradition at a time, when transit, the levelling force, was precarious.

In the first epoch, in the words of Glasgow's Lord Rector, a narrow interpretation of the race idea exclusively in respect of one race, destroyed the traditions of other races and so weakened the idea of local attachment. For play was given to political gravitation over a featureless expanse, but only to produce the personal comfort and political languor of cosmopolitanism. In the second epoch, the constructive results of political gravitation were never attained. The wide diffusion of races, sporadically entrenched in a medley of fiefs, presented obstacles on which that force expended its main momentum, and for the rest, was deflected towards dynastic ideals unrelated to any true devolopment of the State. It was at the opening of the third epoch of history that statesmen deliberately fabricated out of the ruins of Feudalism, the modern Nation-States of the last three or four hundred years. And now, after those years, the fabricated Nation-States, not wholly homogeneous, even within their European frontiers, are, in some cases, notably in our own, exposed to the strain of vast over-sea dependencies. They are, as Mr. Wyndham contended, called to take up once more the arduous enterprise of initiating a further stage in the development of the State, by devising yet another and a larger and more complex type of polity. And here came the principal application of the Lord Rector's address and the point at which the lessons of past history must be borne in mind. We are on the brink of the greatest phase of all. And many problems present themselves, many questions which will have to be answered. If all who will have a voice in the decision could but have heard and understood Mr. Wyndham and have taken his counsel to heart, we need have no fear as to the reply to anyone of them. What will the type of this new polity be? Can we harmonise the idea of race with the idea of attachment to a fixed abode and then apply the stress of political gravitation to these resultant harmonies so equally as to avoid a fatal violence to either idea?

Mr. Wyndham warned his hearers that if we are to assist at the birth of an organic Empire-State, we must beware of excessive pride even in race. Fortunately, whether we be English or Scots, or Irish or Welsh, we can lay claim to many such strains; and we may proudly vaunt our lineage. Each one of us may lay claim to represent not one only, but two or more, of the high-born and valorous Aryan clans. But too great a pride, however well-founded on Aryan descent, may unfit us for playing our part in constructing a State that must embrace many non-Aryan races. It ought not to be hard for us to avoid the danger of undue insistence on a narrow interpretation of the race idea. Many a race has been driven over to our shores, to our advantage, from those, who, in prehistoric eras brought bronze and iron, down to the Huguenots, who brought the art of higher manufacture. The fittest have survived, whether by moderation after victory or by fortitude after defeat. Within the British Isles, as Mr. Wyndham claimed, political virtue has accumulated from the Stone Age onwards. But wisely he urged us to remember that in order to direct the further development of the State by the light of the past, we must frankly accept features persistently exhibited in every preceding type of the State, avoiding undue emphasis on any one of them. Nationality, the characteristic of the third epoch of Western history, may, if its sentiment be exaggerated, expose the State to danger, either of internal disruption or of arrogance in external relations. Mr. Wyndham's peroration was as forcible as his address led us to expect, and he earnestly urged us to remember that the perfected Empire-State of the future to evoke universal allegiance, must appeal to particular sentiment. Throughout its territories the influence of facilitated transit must provide, ever more abundantly, all that is useful in the present; but the influence of cultivated tradition must also preserve all that is hallowed from the past. If that can be compassed, if full and equal play shall be given to transit and to tradition, to the horizontal and the vertical forces, whose interaction coordinates the progress of mankind, then to every citizen, wheresoever born and from whomsoever descended, the "State" will, indeed and in truth, become that which, for lack of another name and for love of time honoured glories, our posterity may still call the British Empire.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

THE report of the Commission who inquired into the Mulkowal disaster, has not yet been published. The first official indication of their findings appears in the communication by the Government of India regarding the demonstrations in the method of preparing the plague prophylactic to be given at the Bombay Exhibition. The reply to the query why the information now given has been so long withheld will probably be that Government have been waiting for the opinions of the Lister Institute, the authorities of which now confirm the conclusions of the Committee of Inquiry already supported by the results of independent experiments conducted in India. Perhaps the statement that the prophylactic is now being prepared according to the standard method and that a new process of bottling which protects the fluid from outside contamination has been adopted, coupled with the public demonstration of the process of vaccine manufacture, may restore the confidence of the public in inoculation. So far as Bombay is concerned the announcement by the Government of India and the measures taken at the Exhibition to educate the public are timely, for we are now entering the season when we have come to expect the deadliest results of the disease. At the same time the facts that, as indicated by Lord Curzon last week, we are all agreed that after eight years we know little or nothing about the plague, that all measures have failed to drive it out of the country and that it is now time to have the scientific investigation that should have been begun seven years ago, are not calculated to remove the discredit that fell upon inoculation after the Mulkowal episode. For much of that discredit undoubtedly the long silence of Government in regard to the findings of the Commission of Inquiry was responsible, and it seems too late for any measures that may be taken to effectually remove the suspicion created in the minds of the people. We are now told that the change in the method of manufacturing the fluid to which, though the Committee do not directly say so, it is reasonable to trace the unhappy affair at Mulkowal, was made by the late Director of the Plague Institute, Mr. Haffkine, who introduced the prophylactic in 1897.

The change was made with a view to meet the large demands for the fluid by the Punjab Government and involved the omission of carbolic acid which up till then had been added to the original fluid as a further precaution against contamination. The Commission found that the tetanus germ had been introduced into the fatal bottle of fluid before it was opened at Mulkowal. They thought it probable this might have occurred owing either to insufficient sterilisation or to the filling of the bottle having been performed with defective precautions. The Committtee, moreover, expressed the opinion that carbolic acid was a valuable agent in restraining tetanus growth when added to the plague prophylactic, and they therefore thought its omission was a grave mistake. These conclusions were confirmed by independent experiments and they are supported by the Lister Institute authorities. It is easier, they say to ensure freedom from contamination by Mr. Haffkine's standard method of manufacturing the plague vaccine than by the water, a jar process employed by him, and their own experiments emphasise the importance of the addition of the five per cent of carbolic acid in preventing tetanus growth and toxin formation in vaccine. As to how the fatal fluid became contaminated with the tetanus germ neither the Lister Institute nor any body else can say, but the evidence supports the view that the accident was rendered possible by what the Commission described as a "grave mistake." The Government of India accepted this view when they decided some months since, as they now tell us, that only the standard fluid should be made at the Plague Institute. This fluid is sterlised by methods approved by the Plague Commission and contains the requisite proportion of carbolic acid. They have added to the precautions, as already stated, a patent process of bottling which has been perfected by its inventor, Dr. L. Maynard at the Institute. This, too, the public can see for themselves at the Exhibition, and it remains to be observed what effect the efforts to restore confidence in inoculation will have.

WIND-MILLS AND ELECTRICITY.

PROFESSOR PAUL LA COUR, of the Technical High School at Askov, in Jutland, has for the last twelve years been making with Government sanction experiments in the utilisation of wind-power of considerable importance to Denmark on account of her situation between two seas. He has succeeded in making not only an improvement in the construction of wind-mill arms, but by special inventions he has conquered the difficulties hitherto presented in applying the irregular force of the wind to steadily develop electricity and store it in accumulators. The limit of speed of a dynamo for wind-motors is a very narrow one. It is somewhere between 1,200 and 1,400 revolutions a minute. If the dynamo exceeds 1,400 revolutions, the electric stream is so strong that injury to the dynamo, and to the accumulators it feeds is to be feared. When the speed of the dynamo goes below 1,200 revolutions a minute, the stream works in the opposite way, the accumulators empty themselves through the dynamo, and just as much damage results. These two difficulties, caused by the irregular force of the wind, have been overcome by an ingenious regulating contrivance of M. P. la Cour. The result of this invention is that not only does the wind-mill in Askov, by means of which it has been tested, light the High School there but it supplies the power for the machinery and factories connected with the High School farm, it feeds 450 arc lamps, several smaller lamps, and drives several electric motors in the farm buildings belonging to the village of Askov. One difficulty still remains to be conquered. A calm may last so long that the accumulators, loaded while the wind blows, may be exhausted before the breeze returns. For such extreme cases, which really occur seldom in Denmark, other power must be sought, such as that from a petroleum motor, or a small horse-driven engine. Paul la Cour seems to have solved the serious problem of how to utilise the wind-mill for the regular driving of dynamos.

THE Mehtar of Chitral is on a visit to Peshawar, where he arrived on the 9th December.

WE are glad to be able to announce that excellent news has been received of Lady Curzon's steady progress towards recovery.

THE latest information regarding the Kabul Mission is that the march was proceeding most satisfactorily. The Mission should have reached its destination on Monday last.

THE Physician in charge St. George's Hospital will greatefully receive any presents of fruit, cake, wine, game, and toys etc., for the use of the patients and children in St. George's Hospital during the Christmas Season.

MR. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S., has been placed on special duty in the Central India Agency in connection with the reform and revision of the Abkari system. He has been similarly employed in Kashmir and the Central Provinces.

THE Federal Government of the Commonwealth has obtained the sanction of the Home Government to the issue of an Australian national silver coinage. The profits of minting are to belong to the Commonwealth, but the latter will have to bear the expense of replacing worn coins.

"IT appears that 'cockatoos, mice, and monkeys are taken to see the Italian Circus; also, that ladies take live snakes and lizards to the opera; that one lady has a 'devoted python,' and another a 'pet boa-constrictor;' and that at a 'ladies' mouse club' in the West-end a pair of 'blue mottled mice' fetched 120 guineas. And we are told of a pianist's black cat, of whose tail every 'royalty' in Europe (except the Tsar) possesses three hairs. The above is not quoted from "Tit-Bits,' but from the "Daily News." The latter paper need hardly, after this, concern itself about the prospective frivolity of the "Standard."

OF the women who have completed their studies at the London School of Medicine during the past two years nineteen, according to "Our Hospitals and Charities Illustrated," have taken appointments at the Royal Free Hospital, twenty-five at the New Hospital for Women, one has been appointed assistant medical quarantine officer at Alexandria, one is resident medical officer at the Camberwell Infirmary, one is medical officer of health on the Gold Coast Colony, one is assistant public vaccinator in Poplar, fourteen have obtained positions in provincial hospitals, eight have gone to India and the East, and two held offices under the London School Board.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "New York Herald" according to the Exchange, gives the principal reasons that dictated his statement that no important fighting would occur on the Sha-ho before the spring. General Kuropatkin, he says, will be forced to suspend hostilities on account of the difficulties that beset the feeding of his army. All the rivers and springs in the district are now frozen, and the labour of hacking out of them, melting, and distributing sufficient ice to supply water for his immense army presents practically insurmountable difficulties. The melting of the ice is the greatest problem, as fuel is very scarce. The men are now digging out of the frozen earth the roots of the kow-liang, or millet, and using them as a substitute for wood.

NATURALISTS find the movements of fish more puzzling than the migration of birds; and the herrings which have this season deserted Yarmouth are returning to Lynmouth. Thomas West-cote, in his "View of Devonshire," about 1630, gives a quaint reason for the disappearance of the herring from this pretty North Devon village; "Linmouth," he says, "in these last times God hath plentifully stored with herrings (the king of fishes), which, shunning their ancient places of repair in Ireland, came hither abundantly in shoals, offering themselves to the fishers' nets, until the parson vexed the poor fishermen for extraordinary unusual tithes, and then suddenly clean left the coast, unwilling, as may be supposed, by losing their lives to cause contention." It may be remembered that a somewhat analogous case of "extraordinary unusual tithes" occurred last summer in connexion with a salmon fishery in the North Country.

THERE was a man the other day who astonished the Berlin police by standing on his head in the middle of the road and dodging the traffic as it passed by. They promptly insisted on his taking to his feet again, and removed him to the nearest police court, where he was discovered to be a music-hall artist who, in despair at proving to a sceptical world that he did not stand on his head on the stage by means of any mechanical contrivance, chose the middle of the road to demonstrate his power of topsyturvydom. This strange human freak is put into the shade by a man who was found asleep in a field near Accrington during a recent bad snowstorm. He was very indignant at being disturbed, and explained to the magistrate next day that he liked nothing better than to sleep in an open field and cared neither for rain nor snow. He begged not to be sent to prison, because it was so draughty. Since this remarkable man can sleep walking or standing, for he even fell asleep when he was in court, he might surely put his talent to some good account, writes a home paper. If he could only teach us to sleep through an after-dinner speech or long sermon, and yet preserve an appearance of wakefulness, he should have a great future before him.

ODDITIES OF JAPAN.

MORE SNAPSHOTS.

THE happy go-lucky style of book-making has a charm that is all its own, and the want of a consistent plan may be readily overlooked where it implies such a delightful sense of casual pleasure as Mr. Sladen manages to stimulate in his newest Japanese volume. More Queer Things About Japan is an excellent example of the literary haggis. Some of it is the fruit of Mr. Sladen's own nimble observation and racy narrative power, and he has few rivals in his talent for skimming the interesting and picturesque elements of a diversified subject. While Mr. Sladen writes about Japan from a Man's Point of View, Miss Norma Lorimer conveys the impressions of a woman with a similar lightness of touch and facile sympathy. The companion pictures are very similar in their selection of detail, and the arrangement involves a little repetition, which scarcely amounts to a fault, however, because of the all-pervading brightness and briskness which both writers seem able to command. Miss Lorimer's landscape of Japanese society is distinguished from the other by a certain current of pathos, due to her more intimate comprehension, as is natural, of the demands which the matrimonial system makes upon the fortitude, devotion, and self repression of her sex. But this pair of literary lenses produce a clear binocular view which we have no reason to believe less faithful than it is engrossing.

Associated by Mr Sladen's dexterous instinct with these fresh and vivid descriptions of modern Japan is a collection of miscellaneous matter of which the point and curiosity are chiefly historical. There are reprinted for us an odd series of biographies of Napoleon, Peter the Great, and Alexander the Great, published in Japan to meet the growing appetite for knowledge in the earlier half of last century. The sketch of Napoleon is full of whimsical errors, the trend of which may be imagined. Some of the touches are highly cryptic like the statement that "The Jacobins remembering Napoleon's great ability appointed him Deficit-General." Of a more substantial and very genuine interest is the reprint of the extant letters of William Adams the ship-wrecked English seaman who spent twenty years in Japan at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and laid for the Mikado of that date the first foundations of a national navy. These documents have not been accessible before except to those possessed of the publications of the Hakluyt Society and this resurrection was a very happy thought of the present editors. Fragmentary as they are the letters reveal a man of genuine character and of the stamp that is responsible for the extension of British influence and commerce throughout the world. We can observe the importance of that personal confidence which Englishmen of the best type are able to elicit from Oriental races and many illustrations are afforded of the intense and jealous rivalry of British Spaniards and Dutch as the pioneers of trade for the rich heritage of "the gorgeous East." As a morsel of political history in the broadest sense this correspondence has a true value, and it is moreover pleasant reading for such of the gallant sailor's countrymen as like to be reminded of the best qualities of their race. William Adams has his share to-day in the reverence which Shintoism bestows upon the mighty dead and there is no saying how far the respect which the faithful services of his first English acquaintance inspired in the Emperor Iyeyasu three centuries ago may not have helped towards the consummation of an international friendship which is destined to count for much in the future development of two continents.

MARRIAGE IN JAPAN.

An adequate impression of the more strictly original portions of this highly composite book can only be given by means of haphazard selections from the crowded and crisp snapshots of Mr. Sladen and his collaborator. As the key to any social system is to be found in the relations of the sexes, that subject enjoys, as no more than its due, a preponderating share of attention. In its essential and original character (which is threatened, one may note, by legislative tendencies) the Japanese marriage law and practice is emphatically one-sided.

Wifehood in Japan (says Miss Lorimer) is mere slavery and child bearing. Happy is the girl who marries an orphan; but such things, alas! are rare in Japan, where every woman is so desirous of providing a son that she will adopt one, however poor she is, rather than have none, for without a son she cannot have a daughter-in-law, and it is only when a woman becomes a mother-in-law that she ceases to be a servant to her husband and his people, and becomes an individual. It is when she is a mother-in-law that she can go to theatres and temples and flower festivals, for she can leave her daughter-in-law to look after the house. When she is a mother-in-law she can lie in bed in the morning until after the servants are wakened, and have her hot water brought her by her daughter-in-law, for the young wife must wake first, and open up the house, not the servants; and she must think it an honour to be the first to attend to the wants of her husband's people at the commencement of each day.

The life of the Japanese woman appears to fall into three very clearly distinguished periods. As an unmarried girl she finds little restraint upon her liberty or the pleasures available to her station. As a wife she suddenly loses all consideration except as the household drudge and minister to her husband's comforts. She can be divorced practically at his pleasure, and it is alleged that one-third of the marriages contracted in Japan actually end in this untimely fashion. The highest credit she can gain in her conjugal capacity is by submissiveness and self-effacement, and the simple duty prescribed for her is that of bearing all things with a cheerful smile. It is only with the marriage of her son that she regains influence and standing, in virtue of her right to do to others as she has been done to in her patient and uncomplaining past. Yet with all her trials, the Japanese wife appears to be a fountain of sweetness and humanity: "gempu," the word which the Japanese child uses for its male parent, means literally "strict father" and "jibo" means literally "benevolent mother." And the disgrace of celibacy is too accentuated evidently to let the timidest maiden select it as an escape from the trials and hardships of matrimonial "bliss."

ETIQUETTE.

That etiquette flourishes exceedingly in Japanese circles is a fact well known by now to every British playgoer, and a work of this kind is naturally full of illustrations.

Etiquette, of course, plays a supreme part in a Japanese girl's life. There is an etiquette, even a language, for addressing superiors, equals, and inferiors. Equal attention has to be paid to bows and kowtows. The tipping of Europe is a joke compared to the elaborate system of offering meals and bestowing presents which a woman has to see to in Japan. Etiquette culminates in the arrangement of flowers, though few Japanese rooms contain more than one or two vases, and these are apt to contain, not a bouquet, but a twig of fruit-tree, with a blossom or two on one side of it, arranged at a particular angle. Though exquisite taste is shown, the flower arrangement of Japan seems an awful to do about nothing, unless it is regarded as affording another honourable profession to women, who make a good deal out of teaching flower-etiquette and the Solemn Tea Ceremony.

The meeting of two servants belonging to neighbours is to European eyes almost as formal a function as a presentation at Court. They will smile correctly at a correct distance from each other: on drawing nearer they smile again, according to the etiquette prescribed; and then, after bows of the finest and most minute significance, the gardener of one house will address the "betto" (groom) of another with some such phrase as "It is long since I hung upon your honourable eyelids!" And the other will answer, "Please excuse my rudeness at last time we met."

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A DESTROYER DAMAGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON DEC. 13.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky with twenty-one of the Baltic Squadron has arrived at Mossamedes.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The Russian destroyer Pronzitelni has entered Vigo damaged.

THE JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

The following additional contributions to the Japanese War Relief Fund have been paid to the Yakohama Bank, Ltd, by the Indore Branch Committee :—Masdi-u-Adolla Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C. I. E., Minister Indore State Rs. 25, Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal Executive Engineer Indore Rs. 15, Rao Bahadur K. V. Muley, Finance Member in Council of Regency, Indore, Rs. 10, Sympathising Banker, Delhi Rs. 10, the Kamdar of Sheopur, Baroda Rs. 10, Rao Sahib G. W. Barwe through the Sessions Judge, Mahidpur, Rs. 10, Rao Sahib Vinayak Rao Bhaiya, Nimbahera Rs. 10, Moulvi Amir Haider Ali Sahib, Gwalior Durbar Vakil at Indore Rs. 10, Shekh Gous Ali Sahib, Head-clerk, Messrs. Ralli Brothers Agency, Camp Indore Rs. 10, amounts less than Rs. 10, Rs. 74-10-3, amounts previously acknowledged Rs. 680-14-6, total Rs. 865-8-9.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MURDER OF M. PLEHVE.

Trial of the Assassin.

LONDON, DEC, 13.

The trial of Sassonoff, the murderer of M. Plehve and his accomplice Sikorski at St. Petersburg took place to-day. There was a great throng in the afternoon in the approaches to the Law Courts. A strong body of police patrolled the streets and the garrison was ready to turn out, but no disturbance took place.

Sassonoff was sentenced to penal servitude for life and Sikorski to twenty years.

BRITISH NAVAL REFORMS.

Withdrawal of Obsolete Ships.

It is understood that as a result of the re-organisation scheme thirty cruisers, three battleships and seventeen gunboats which are obsolete will be withdrawn from the Navy.

The overhauling of our Dockyard system is the next step for reform.

INTER-'VARSITY FOOTBALL.

Cambridge Defeat Oxford.

In the Inter-'Varsity Rugby football match Cambridge beat Oxford by 15 points to 10.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Consequent on the Frenco-Siamese Convention, Siam has appointed M. Padoux, of the French Consular service, legal adviser.

Colonel Goullet will command the Native Militia in the Provinces of Patabang and Siamreap.

THE VACANT BISHOPRICS.

New Appointments.

The Right Revd. Charles Gore, Bishop of Worcester, has been appointed to the new See of Birmingham.

The Right Revd. H. W. Yeatman Biggs from Southwark has been appointed Bishop of Worcester and Archdeacon Diggle, Bishop of Carlisle.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND EALING.

Ex-Secretary's Retirement.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Ealing, said that his Conservative opponent having declared against protection, while supporting Mr. Balfour, he will not stand at the General Election.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following Royal Engineers are posted to the Military Works Services :—Majors A. J. H. Swiney and E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts to Northern Command. Captain A. H. D. Reach to Eastern Command. Major F. F. Weedon to Western Command.

Major R. L. McClintock R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to 2nd Queen's Own Sappers.

Captain J. Murphy, R.A.M.C., remains at home on a short extension of his leave.

DARING DACOITY AT PESHAWAR.

AN extraordinarily daring dacoity took place in Peshawar in the early morning of the 10th instant. The 23-30 mail train had left Cantonment station Peshawar, and the booking clerk, having locked up the takings for that train, was preparing to go to sleep, when an armed gang of Pathans, estimated variously at 20 to 30 men suddenly appeared on the railway platform. They proceeded to the booking office, and demanded delivery of all the cash there at the point of the sword. Resistance on the part of the Babu being impossible, he delivered up the cash, which amounted to a considerable sum and the robbers disappeared as suddenly as they had appeared. This raid is all the more daring because the Cantonment railway station is literally within a stone's throw of the house of the General Commanding the district, where there is always a guard of Native Infantry.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BURMA'S VISIT.

DEPUTATIONS FROM NATIVE CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

On the afternoon of the 12th December, special deputations which had been sent to Calcutta by their Highnesses, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Raja of Jind and the Raja of Nabha to welcome his Excellency the Viceroy upon his resumption of office, were received by Lord Curzon at Government House.

A deputation from his Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur has since arrived for the same object and will be received on Friday morning.

Sir Hugh and Lady Barnes and Mrs. Mallaby are due here from Burma on the 29th. inst. They will be guests at the Government House.

Lord Curzon receives Rear Admiral Atkinson Wills on Saturday.

ALLEGED LIBEL BY "CAPITAL."

HALF A LAKH DAMAGES CLAIMED.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

At the High Court here to-day before Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Leslie applied on behalf of John Forrester, manager, Fort Gloster Jute Mills, to file a plaint against Mr. Shirley Tremearne, editor and proprietor of "Capital" for half a lakh of rupees as damages for libel in the last issue of that paper, The alleged libel was stated to be to the effect that the manager's wife had received valuable diamond rings as inducement for her husband to pass jute which was not of the contract quality. The plaint was admitted and a written statement was directed to be filed.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The programme of the next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is now settled. The only business to be transacted is the reference to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Arundel T. Arundel and the Hon. Messrs. Richards, Gokhale, Cable and Sir Edmund Elles of the small Bill introduced during the last Simla season for the Better Protection of Government Stocks, and the reference to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir Denzil Ibbettson and the Hon. Messrs. Richards and Porter, Sir Edmund Elles, the Maharajah of Durbhanga and Sir Ram Bahadur, of the Bill, also introduced at Simla, for Facilitating Artillery and Rifle Practice in India.

THE KABUL MISSION.

PROBABLE ARRIVAL IN KABUL.

Mr. Dane's Mission arrived at Butkhar, one stage out of Kabul, last Sunday and should, ere this have been received by the Amir. Heavy snow fell in the Mission camp on Saturday night ; so members of the party will most probably be glad to get in after their long march.

THE DIR NAWABSHIP.

The eldest son of the late Nawab of Dir appears to have succeeded his father without any disturbance. Everything is quite in Swat. Mir Gul, the younger son who was recently in arms against his brother, has made his way to Peshawar where he should be out of harm's way for the present.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

A Coroner's inquest was held in Calcutta to-day upon the body of a European, named Henry MacOwen aged about 35 years, lately an assistant in the Bengal Silk Factory, Rajshaye. The body was found floating in the river. The deceased had come down to Calcutta for medical treatment and put up at a hotel whence he was missed on the 7th instant.

THREE OFFICERS SHOT.

SIKH HAVILDAR RUNS AMOK.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, DEC. 14,

A most regrettable tragedy took place at Mandalay yesterday, the news of which reached Rangoon late last night. Dharan Singh, Havildar of the 90th Punjabis, ran amok, seriously wounded Captain Collard. Adjutant, killed a Subadar, and shot another Subadar, whom he badly wounded.

For some time past Dharan Singh, who was senior Havildar of his regiment, had been brooding over the fact that he had been pronounced unqualified for promotion. Yesterday morning a wire was received, announcing a direct commission, which Captain Collard read out in the orderly room. Dheran Singh immediately went out, got his rifle and revolver, and commenced shooting all around him.

Nearly all the officers were in the orderly room, the first or second shot nearly hit Lieutenant Strong. This officer had a marvellous escape. The bullet cut across the breast of his coat and through his right sleeve, but did not touch him except on the fingers of each hand, on account of his arms being folded across his chest. Everybody in the orderly room quitted it immediately.

Captain Collard was hit twice, and Captain Musgrave and a Jamadar attended to him when he fell. Subadar Bharkha Deo Singh was next shot dead, and Subadar Hurdial Singh was shot in both legs, breaking the bones. Captain Collard was promptly conveyed to the Civil Hospital, where he had his arm amputated near the shoulder, He was also wounded in the right leg and in the lungs. Subadar Hurdial Singh had his leg amputated above the knee. Major Ward called out his men, and got out arms and ammunition, by which time the murderer had escaped. He was pursued, overtaken and surrounded by mounted police seven miles from Mandalay, but he committed suicide before being captured by shooting himself through the chest.

Widespread consternation prevailed, and the greatest sympathy is felt for Capt Collard, who was a bright and promising officer.

Captain Collard died from his wounds last night in the Civil General Hospital, Mandlay.

Captain John Marshall Molesworth Collard was born on the 4th August, 1870, and obtained his first Commission in the Army on the 29th November, 1890. He was appointed to the Indian Army on the 26th August, 1895, and joined the 90th Punjabis, of which he became Adjutant, on the 18th June, 1896

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The War and Mediation.

THE NEW FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

PARIS. Nov. 25,

There are reasons for believing that the French Government is at this moment seeking for ways and means of friendly mediation between Russia and Japan. Would it be possible to induce the combatants to agree to an armistice for the purpose of considering under what conditions the struggle might be brought to an end? M. Bompard, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who was here only a few days ago, and who is now at his post, may—as is surmised in some well-informed quarters—return again before long. The diplomacy of France has been so influential in bringing about the Anglo-Russian arbitration in the Hull case that, it is supposed, it is equal to a task far more formidable. In French official circles, including the military, there is an impression that the present stage of the campaign offers a favourable opportunity for mediating—or, at any rate, for trying to get the combatants to pause and consider. In fact, the pause already exists, It is a necessity of the situation, and is of a nature unexampled in warfare. This is how I have heard the case put : "The war in Manchuria is at this stage not a war of battles, but a war of sieges, a war of entrenchments Manchuria is furrowed with line of entrenchments. And in these entrenchments both sides are so closely balanced that neither gains any advantage over the other."

The Russ and the Jap are in a state of paralyzed equilibrium. Frontal attacks are out of the question. The moment a Russian or a Japanese shows his nose over the edge of his hole, that moment he gets a bullet through his brain—or runs the risk of one. Of course, if neither combatant comes out of his hole, the war will last for ever. But to continue the official criticism I have heard. "Why should the Russian and the Japanese go on crouching in their holes for an indefinite period? Neither side wins, neither gives way. Either side resembles an irresistible force impinging upon an impenetrable body. What good can they hope to gain by continuing this sort of game? If they are not killed by bullets, they will be killed by General Frosts, by fever and dysentery. While both sides are in this state of paralyzed equilibrium, would it not be a good thing if our French Government and your English Government—or, as the Hull affair is on hand, the French Government—make the first advance in the friendly way of a go-between? If it is glory, the point of honour, they are holding out for, they have won honour and glory enough as it is. The foes are heroes both. They have proved it. That ought to content them. Let me add that this discription of the war as a war of impregnable entrenchments is pretty well borne out by the conversation of a Russian officer of the Guard, as telegraphed by M. Dru, in the "Echo de Paris." Finally, I hear—but cannot vouch for the absolute accuracy of the statement—that M. Bompard has been instructed to sound Count Lamsdorff on the subject of mediation.

M. Berteaux in his bow to the public has made a most excellent impression. He has spoken exceeding fair in an interview published in the "Matin," and promised that in future kissing shall go by military instead of Parliamentary favour. And the whisper of the spy shall no more find a ready ear at the Ministry. That is quite as it should be, and every one hopes that they are not merely words sent aflying to please the public, but are the expressions of a genuine determination to sweep clean the Augean stable of secret denunciation. One remembers, in contrast with these ideals, that General Andre once boasted in the Chamber that the promotion of officers was now "in the hands of Parliament." Any more unsoldierlike observation probably never dropped from the lips of a man of war. M. Berteaux has already begun, if reprort is to be believed, to put his military house to rights. He has issued an army order which is most happily conceived and in which he speaks of his intention to promote cameraderie and good feeling in all ranks. The army has long suffered from the opposite condition, when a man's worst enemies were those of his own regiment. There is almost a military ring about M. Berteaux's "ordre du jour," as if he already knew the soul of an army. Great generals of the past, and even certain politicians, have excelled in this appeal to fighting manhood It demands a certain order of composition, not too literary or too involved, but short and straight, and yet glowing with the incandescence of enthusiasm for arms and patriotism. Napoleon knew, as none other, except, perhaps, Washington, how to speak to the heart of the soldier. His famous army order commencing with "Soldiers, forty centuries look down upon you from these Pyramids, will ever remain one of the most telling forms of appeal to troops. Gambetta also had a mode of address during the fateful days of 1870 that at times was strikingly happy. At this moment M. Berteaux has the good will of all the world. Nationalist as well as Republican, in the great task before him; and when one considers the role of the army in the recent history of France, who can doubt but that his shoulders are weighted with as heavy a responsibility as ever fell to the private citizen.

Though Sunday was a gloomy and wintry day whose grey pall was never pierced by a ray of the sun, the world and his wife was out and about, as on other Sundays. Happily, the weather if rarely so unendurable but that the day that comes, twixt Saturday and Monday cannot be devoted in some degree to out-of-door exercise and amusement. Every open space has had its crowd. The Garden of the Luxembourg is as popular as any spot in Paris for the Sunday distraction. The trees are quite bare, save that here and there a bright patch of autumn leaves hangs to the lower branches—nature's braziers in a chilly mass of brown and grey. Here is a solemn, top hatted, and overcoated party playing croquet with a ring of sightseers four or five deep about the lines. There are, indeed, few things more impressive than the seriousness with which the middle-aged Frenchman deeply engaged with his shop all the week turns his attention on the Sunday to what might almost be called the national pastime. Slowly chewing his Sunday cigar, and nicely considering every stroke of the mallet, he is a picture of reflective respectability in keeping with his neighbourhood to the Senate. A little further away, some lads are playing tennis with all the entrain of youth, having on their flanks a foot ball match—football, at least, as it is understood at the Luxembourg, with a tiny ball and tiny "potaches" (irrepressibly reminding the English observer, in their lycean dress of youthful postmen) as the players.

But the miniature lake in front of the Senate House itself provides the most picturesque spectacle, It is the Round Pond of Kensington, transferred to the Latin Quarter. It is filled with tiny craft yachts with brilliant sails of red, and blue and yellow. These bright plumaged boats have replaced the ducks—the forty immortal ducks—that formerly used to sail here. There was a rumour, horribble dictu, that these noble and almost historic birds had been killed but, as Mark Twain would say, the news proved premature. The aquatic fowl live, and have been recognised swimming—apparently with utter unconsciousness of their come-down in the world—on a piece of water at Jardin des Haules. But if the Jardin du Luxembourg resounds with the sight and sounds of matured gravity and adolescence at play, The Champs Elysees might be dubbed the Avenue des Sports. Automobiles churn ceaselessly the central highway, and a countless procession of bicyclists ride by the kerbstone, so that he who has escaped the motors has another life to lose in the last foot of the journey. But amongst the leafless trees there is fine sport afoot for the Paris children. Some are gathered round the Punch and Judy shows, others make a stately promenade in a goat carriage, in which the animal between the shafts appears to take little interest. And if we turn townwards, again there is the bird charmer and his battalion of sparrows executing their usual Sunday afternoon manœuvres. Even if the sky be grey and the sun absent these November days have their compensations in an absence of heat and dust.

After the narrowest escape it has had during the two and a half years of its existence the Combes Ministry is feeling itself safe again, though the Opposition papers are praying for a new crisis next Monday, when, as they hope, M. Rouvier will announce his abandonment of the income tax scheme. They attribute M. Rouvier's continued absence from the Palais Bourbon not to his illness, but to his hostility to the income tax, which forms a "plank" in the 'Bloc" "plat-form." Yet the income tax project was included in the Ministerial scheme of reforms when M. Rouvier took office. Graduated income tax and State pensions have been defined by the Prime Minister the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Marine—to say nothing of Socialist leaders like Millerand and Jaures as necessary elements of "social justice." M. Combes's circular now in course of distribution among the Prefects of Departments, will do all that the Opposition have asked for, and infinitely more than the reactionaries themselves ever did when they were in power. The Government, says M. Combes, must keep itself informed about the character, qualifications, conduct and general record of all the officials civil and military, in its employment. All French Governments have done that. But their is to be no "espionage." The Prefects alone are to provide the central authority with information. They must communicate with the Government only. Nor must officials be condemned on evidence to which they have no access.

A "premiere" of M. Alfred Capus, an action-at-law by the Comedie Francaise against Mlle. Brandes, and the cabmen's race in the country surrounding Paris, are some of the events of the week and some of the milestones along the road of the season. It is not the first time, of course, that the House of Moliere has brought an action against one of its "societaires" for breach of contract. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was one of those who cast the dust of classic tradition from her feet and went out into the wide world to seek fame and fortune. The 'Comedie" brought an action against her and won, but to this day the damages inflicted by the Court have never been paid, it is said. The elder Coquelin, too, was also proceeded against by the State theatre. As to the "premiere" of the cabhorses, it was a very triumph of speed ; and it is some satisfaction to wounded English pride to know that, though Presto beat Pretty Polly for the Prix Municipal, the winner of the "Courses de 'Sapins' " was Red Star—clearly signifying a little British blood mixed, probably, with a little Hungarian. Sunday's race brought out the speediest quadrupeds running between the shafts of 'fiacres"; but, in an ordinary way, the Paris cabhorse seems to become more attenuated each year and less capable of a good honest burst.

M. Alfred Capus, author of "Notre Jeunesse," the great dramatic success of the season, is just over forty years of age. His parents destined him for mineralogy, and he passed through the school of Mines, where tradition says he did uncommonly little work. But his call was to Journalism, and it was in the pages of the "Gaulois," and a newspaper called the "Clairon," that he really graduated. He was noted for his bright and humorous sketches, which gained for him the attention of literary people. Then he wrote novels, and finally plays, moving from one success to another, until, to-day, he may be accounted the head of the young school in France. Henri Bataille, who has written something of a literary chefd'œuvre in "Maman Colibri," for the vaudeville, though the theme, judged from any other standpoint, is open to objection, is younger even than M. Capus. He is barely thirty. His genius, which is incontestable, has a morbid tendency, which may be cured, paradoxical as it may seem, with advancing years. Then there is Maurice Donnay, the last of the triumviri, whose "Escalade" is drawing large houses to the Renaissance, At fourteen M. Donnay was already a poet. His memories of school days are that he was very home-sick. His father was engineer to the Northern Railway Company, and Maurice had youthful thoughts of following the profession, and riding every day to the office on a horse !

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Caledonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Saturday next brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arnold. Mrs. S C
Davis, Mr J S C
Davy, Mr C N B
Edwardes Miss A K,
Gordon, Capt. G S A
Knight Mr and Mrs T
Kinahan Mr and Mrs J
Knowles, Miss (Dr.)
Milligan Miss G
McIntyre, Miss
Rawlings, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bandalier, Mrs E M
Basch, Mr A
Barton, Miss F M
Bell, Mr and Mrs C L
Boyce, Mr C J
Combe Lt S B
Gorman, Mr J
Cowell, Mr A
Crawford Mr H E
Davis, Lt S A
Dalzell, Lt T E A
Doyle, Sir Edward
Eastmead Mrs and Miss
Elliott, Mrs
Forest Mr
Fleming Capt A M
Gifford Mr A T
Godfrey Mr and Mrs
Grainger, Lt-Col T
Greenfield Capt H
Harley Newcombe Mr G
Harman, Mrs
Hallowes, Maj and Mrs
Harland, Mr S
Newton, Lord
Holloway Mr
Hooper Mrs R and Miss
Holberton Mr
Hunt, J A
Lalchand, Mr
Lewis, Lt H
Martin, Mr. T
Marshall, Mr and Mrs F J
MacGregor Capt W W
McNaughten, Mr H P
Milligan, Mr A
Murray, Mr F C
Mythow, Mr and Mrs
Nicholson Mrs E Ferrers
Parmentier-Lendt, Mr
Pereira Maj, F C and Miss
Rhodes Mr T M
Row Mr V P
Radstock Lord
Shaw, Mr and Mrs C E
Smith, Mr J A
Slaughter, Mr E M
Swinhoe Mr and Mrs C D
Thomas Mr E
Warburton, Mr P
Verner, Mr F J
Wills Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Callender Mr W S
Chanter, Mr and Mrs W F
Philpott Maj D C
Symons, Mr Owen
Wilson Mr J (M P)
Wilson Mr J (Jr,)

FROM PORTSAID.

Cockburn, Mr
Lacey Sites Mr C M
Lee, Mr W A
Stokes Mr and Mrs W
Trimmins, Mr Sutton

FOR RANGOON.

Torrens, Mr C P

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE past week has been an eventful one, writes our Panjim correspondent, for we have to chronicle the arrival and reception of the Patriarch Archbishop at this city, the grand feast at Old Goa of the Apostle of the Indies, St. Francis Xavier, and the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the definition of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Patriarch had a solemn and enthusiastic reception, by His Excellency the Governor General and the leading officials. The President of the Municipal Corporation, Count de Ribondar, read an address on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, which was briefly and touchingly replied to by His Grace the Patriarch, after which they all proceeded to the city Church where a solemn "Te Deum" was intoned, followed by the usual blessing. At the Church, the Patriarch delivered a short sermon, which was listened to with great attention, and appeared to have made a deep impression on all present. The ceremonies at the Church, which was superbly ornamented and illuminated, terminated with a grand display of fireworks, after which His Grace and suite retired to his palace on the Pangim Hill ; which also was astistically illuminated.

On the 3rd instant His Grace celebrated Mass in honor of St. Fransis Xavier at the Convent of Bom Jesus, at which the Governor assisted as also all officials. The crowd of people was so great that there was scarcely a vacant place in the church and its vast compound. On the 8th, the feast of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated by the Patriarch Archbishop, assisted by a large number of canons and priests, and nothing could surpass the grandeur of the solemnity. At the City Church, which is also dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the feast of the Immaculate Conception was this year celebrated with unusual splendour, the President being Mr. Jose Franklin son of the well-known Barrister Senhor Manual Pedro de Souza Franklin, On the night of the 11th instant, there was general illumination in the city as also on the bank of the Pangim river, facing the Custom House and Government Palace, the cost of which was defrayed by the Committee for the Reception of the Grace the Patriarch,

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, presiding. There were present : Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H, G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak. Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL FILTERS AT MALABAR HILL.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered :—"I have to state that in accordance with the terms of the contract, entered into with Mr. Bhasker Shivram for the construction of additional filters at Malabar Hill he should have completed the work by the 20th June 1904. Owing, however, to the non-completion of the work by that date he has asked for an extension of time. Such extension can be granted by the Commissioner under clause 37 of the contract if from any cause whatever the contractor shall in the opinion of the Engineer have been unduly delayed or impeded in the completion of the contract. The contractor has not been so impeded and it is through his own fault that the work has been delayed. The Municipality employs and pays the supervising staff mentioned in the attached schedule and such staff will continue to be employed till the work is completed. While it is not considered expedient to take the work out of the contractor's hands under clause 20 of the contract, there is no provision under which I can grant an extension to the contractor while still retaining the right to recover the supervising establishment charges, A supplemental agreement extending the period for the completion of the work has therefore been drafted by the Municipal Solicitors and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its being entered into."

Dr. Dadachanji considered that by granting extension of time to a particular contractor they would be doing an injustice to other contractors.

The Committee gave its approval to the Commissioner's recommendations.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report made by Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, on the Bombay water supply for the month of November was recorded. There was a considerable increase in the amount of the albuminoid ammonia in the sample of water taken from the Vehar Lake., as compared with the results obtained in October. The samples of water from the Tulsi and Tansa Lakes showed a small increase of albuminid ammonia. There was an increase in the numbers of bacteria in the unfiltered Vehar water and a diminution in the numbers of bacteria in the Tansa water. No pathogenic bacteria were found. The Bacillus Coli Communis was not found in any of the waters."

CLEANSING OF THE ROADS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered: "I have to state that the Health Officer has brought to my notice the necessity of adopting more efficient means for removing dung from the roads in Fort and Esplanade sections more particularly during the current and next months, when large numbers of people will be coming to Bombay in connection with the Congress and Exhibition. For this purpose he recommends the employment of 25 boys at Rs. 5-8-0 each per month. I approve of the proposal and request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the employment of the required number of boys and to the monthly cost of Rs. 150."

The proposal was sanctioned by the Committee.

WATER SUPPLY BY METER.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji the following proposition was carried:—'That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee, (a) how many meters have been fixed in F and G Wards in accordance with clause (a) of Rule 1 of the current year's Water Rules. (b) how many have been removed on complaint being made and (c) what the total cost is of affixing and removing these meters, including the charges for restoring water-connections, and from what grant this cost is defrayed',"

The Committee then adjourned.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN A JAMATKHANA.

SENTENCES REDUCED ON APPEAL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting at the Bombay High Court yesterday, disposed of the application for revision made by Walia Musaji alias Walia Ganja and Adamji Nurbhai from their conviction by Mr. Kersandas Chhabildas, third Presidency Magistrate. Accused were convicted of keeping a common gaming house and of gaming therein under sections 4 and 5 of the Bombay Gaming Act 4 of 1887 and the first was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to a fine of Rs. 150, or in default, to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Coyaji appeared for the accused, the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The decision of the Magistrate shewed that the accused were Borahs; twelve other Borahs were tried with them for the offence of gambling in Doctor Street, in a Borah Jamatkhana or feasting place, on 4th September. The two accused were sentenced as stated above and the other accused were fined in sums ranging from Rs 10 to Rs 50. In appealing against this decision the first two accused set forward certain facts in their petition to the Judges. They stated that originally fifteen Borahs were charged; but the charge against one of them Abdulali Ibrahimji, No 15 was withdrawn at the commencement of the proceedings ; he was examined as a witness in the case, and his was the only direct evidence upon which their convictions rested. It was proved that it was upon information given by him that the Commissioner of Police issued the warrant for their arrest. The learned Magistrate had erred in holding the Jamatkhana to be a "common gaming house ;" also, in holding that the petitioners "kept" a common gaming house. The witness Abdulali was an accomplice, and there was no corroboration whatever of his testimony, (a) as regarded the habitual use of the Jamatkhana as a commod gaming house. and (b) as to the petitioners, making profit or gain by it. The Magistrate had lost sight of the fact that when the Police raided the place, no boxes were found. in which, according to the witness, the petitioners kept their money.

Mr Justice Aston, in delivering the judgement of the Court, said : 'Common gaming house" means ' a house, room, or place in which cards, dice, tables, or other instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owing, occuping, using, or keeping such house room, or place, whether by a charge for the use of the instruments of gaming, or of the house, room or place, or otherwise howsoever." The petitioners, when arrested, were playing for money with cards in a building ordinarily used as a 'Jamatkhana,' but accessible to members of the Borah community, who have no place to live in, and are too poor to afford the rent of a room. This place was frequented by the petitioners and others. and instruments of gaming were found there when the place was entered under a warrant issued under the provisions of Section 6 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887. It was open to the Magistrate to rely on the presumption, which under Section 7 of the Act may be drawn, that this place is used as a "common gaming house," unless the contrary was made to appear from the evidence before him. There is, therefore, no ground to interfere in revision with the convictions under Section 5 of the Act. But no presumption arises under Section 7 that the place was "kept" by any person as a "common gaming house." In order to establish an offence under Section 4 of keeping a "common gaming house" it is necessary to show in the first place that the person charged with that offence is the owner or occupier, or a person "having the use" of the place, alleged to be kept as a "common gaming house" It is not sufficient to show that either of the accused used the place in question for the purpose of gaming there. The conviction under Section 4 must, therefore be set aside. As to punishment, there being nothing to show that the place, where the petitioners were gaming, was a resort of disorderly persons, or was otherwise a nuisance; the sentences appear to us to be unduly severe, and we set aside the unexpired portion of the sentence of twomonths' rigorous imprisonment passed on accused No. 1, and reduce the fine of the accused No. 2 to 15 rupees ; the balance, if paid, to be paid to accused No 2.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE R. I M. S. Hardinge, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 12th instant. She brought the following details :—Col. Fitzgerald Staff, Capt. L. H. V. Forster, Suf. Regt., Lieut. Elliot, R G. A., Lieut. Wills, Yorks, Asst. Surg. Avdeen, I. S. M D., Sergt. Major Buckley, R.G.A., Sergt. Major Willet, Suf. Regt., 2 women and 3 children ; 122 British details, 4 women and 15 children ; 1 native officer, 2 public and 4 private followers, and 1 horse.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

CONTINUING our description of the series of exhibits to be seen on the Oval, this evening and succeeding days, three of which we dealt with in yesterday's issue, viz., the Art and Industrial, the Health, and the Ladies' Sections, we now come to one quite as interesting, viz., the Agricultural section, which is divided into three groups. The first group contains mineral soils, plant food, manures used in different parts of the Presidency, "rab" (burning) material used in rice cultivation, and several other minor articles.

Group II is stocked with agricultural tools, such as ploughs, harrowers, rollers and levellers of various types, rakes, harvesters, weeding hooks and winnowers, &c.

Group III contains specimens of rice grown in different parts, maize, bajri, jowari, jowars used for fodder, grasses of various kinds, specimens of millets, fibre plant and fibres, condiments and spices, groundnut and other oil-seeds, dyes and starches, fruit and fruit-trees, vegetables, &c. The whole of the Agricultural section is under the personal supervision of Mr. J. B. Knight, Special Assistant, ably assisted by Mr. G. K. Kelkar, Assistant Superintendent of the Poona Farm.

Crossing over the temporary overbridge on to where the water chute has been constructed there is another plot of ground allotted also for agricutural exhibitions. Here during the exhibition hours, the use of the plough will be illustrated, while the process of manufacturing "jagri" (molasses) will also be shown. The cattle byres in this enclosure contain animals at present employed on agricultursl work in various parts of the Presidency. There are also to be seen some water lifts as used in England for agricultural purposes, besides two windmills.

FORESTRY.

Mr. G. M. Ryan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is solely responsible for the success of this interesting section of the Exhibition. The spacious stall abounds in timber of various kinds from the forests of Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Surat, Panch Mahals and Sind, economic products from Satara, Poona, Ahmednagar, Kanara, Khandesh, Thana, Surat and the Panch Mahals ; a collection of water-yielding plants and lac in all its leading stages, and lacquered ware ; gums ; some interesting exhibits of rubbers from Colonel Wyllie, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, and specimens of mowra flowers and seeds. There are also some interesting herbarium specimens supplied by Professor Gammie, of the Poona College of Science ; while among other articles of forest produce can be seen specimens of all kinds of oil, both distilled from the wood and obtained from the leaf, tuberous roots which are used as famine foods, honey, leaves used as dinner plates by natives, articles made from bamboos, &c., &c. Seeds of forest trees and the artistic use to which they may be put are exemplified in an interesting collection made by the All Saints' Sisters, Mazagon. Also to be observed are photographs descriptive of forest problems and operations, implements used in forest fellings, models of huts used by wild tribes, articles manufactured by wild tribes such as grass ornaments, drums, and other musical native instruments, fishing nets, lines, &c., and a model of a boat used on the Indus in Sind.

Outside of the forestry pavilion is to be seen a gigantic Forest Trophy made of various timbers grown in the Thana District, a "Kathodis" hut with Kathodis in it, and an exhibition of long bamboos of which the tallest is no less than 75 feet.

During the Exhibition hours a method of catching birds and hares by wild tribes, which will be shown, will form an interesting feature of each evening's doings.

Near this spot is exhibited a monster block of Singarani coal, weighing no less than 3 1-2 tons, from the collieries of the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited.

EXHIBITS BY NATIVE STATES.

Leading among these is the Mysore stall, under the personal supervision of Mr. A. Anandra Rao, Assistant Commissioner and Forest Settlement Officer, Mysore. Here may be seen to advantage some very interesting industrial and other work of the State such as musical instruments made in Magdir and Mysore by natives, fans (cuscas and peacock feather), tinsel lace, blackwood frames and cabinets, etc., inlaid with ivory and other inlaid articles of furniture. A handsome cabinet writing case is centrally placed, containing a perpetual calendar and secret shelves and partitions, with a velvet covered writing slide. Then we come to various other handsome blackwood cabinets set with mirrors, brassware executed in Nagamangala and Magadi, and an assortment of perfumeries for which Mysore is noted. As one enters this attractive stall, the eye first catches sight of a solid beam painted in gold and artistically engraved, which is to be used for the new Palace which is at present under construction. Then there are some crayon drawings of Prince Yuvraj, the heir-apparent, and of the present Maharajah. Some pretty sandal work and lace and silk cloths manufactured in Bangalore adorn the next shelf. In a central position in this stall is a silver door shutter of the new palace, 7 feet by 2, handsomely engraved with native figures describing the ten incarnations of Vishnoo. The marble work done by the Palace division is excellent as also the ivory and gold and silver work of the State. Some valuable "Kamblis" and jhcols made in Davangeri, Chickainkalli, and Chittadroog also form attractive exhibits, as well as the cloth manufactures in the State and specimens of the principle grains, such as rice, jowari, oilseeds, horse gram, cotton, etc., grown there. A variety of areca nuts, cardamums, pepper, and other spices procurable in Mysore are stalled in the next shelf, and specimens of stones found near Mysore and used for the construction of the new Palace are also to be seen. Among the remaining exhibits are coffee, fibres, specimens of wood, inks, spirits manufactured in Mysore, geological exhibits, lacquered ware, jail manufactures, stone figures made for the new Palace, and several other articles of interest.

The Kolhapore, Porebunder, and Junagadh States have one stall between them. In the Porebunder Section, the visitor is first attracted by some fine specimens of woollen embroidery, patterns of herbarium, samples of various plants grown there, drugs, silks, artistic carpets, lithographic impressions, old State coins, a fine model of a native bullock cart, with bullocks in wood, ploughing implements, samples of clarified ghee, wood, &c., &c.

In the Kolhapore Section the silver-ware turned out in the State is remarkably handsome. Here is also a large bust of the late Queen Victoria surmounted on a pedestal several feet high, some cutlery, Indian tobaccos grown there, groundnuts, agricultural products, molasses, drugs, various specimens of timber and minerals, photographs of State buildings, gold embroidery work, musical instruments, fibres, &c., &c., besides old arms and sarees of excellent texture.

The Junagadh State stands also prominently with a smart show of embroidery, country-made blankets, silks, beaded work, native seats, and various other models, and photographs of various Junagadh State buildings.

Miraj has a separate small stall and also exhibits some very fine specimens of work turned out there and samples of the produce of the State.

JEWELLERY.

Some magnificent jewellery is exhibited in the special jewellery court, the articles consisting of shields presentation cups, and a large quantity of other gold and silver ornaments. The exhibitors in this line include H. W Bernstein and Co., Amulack Brothers, Isoofali Hiptoola, Kanjimal Bhugwandas, Motilal Dayabhai, P. Mehta and Co., Tarachand Parashram, Gungaram Tricumdas and Framji P. Bhumgara.

MACHINERY.

There are four of Crossley's patent oil engines to be seen on the ground at the northern end. One of these is combined with electric light dynamo, two with water pumps, and one simple for all work. Then there is a big display of machinery by Messrs.

Bradbury Brady and Co., Marsland Price and Co., Macbeth Bros., and the Sirdar's Carbonic Gas, Co.

FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS.

Nothing is lacking even among the furniture exhibits, and the stalls which are located at the northern end of the ground may be visited to advantage. Two large courts are occupied by Messrs John Roberts and Company and Messrs. Breslauer and Company, while minor stalls are engaged by Messrs. Dewji Kanji, Ahmed Dewji and a Japanese furniture mart.

OTHER STALLS.

Among the other stalls which occupy prominent positions on the Bandstand end of the ground is Lipton's Stall, the interior particularly of which is most artistically decorated and draped. Here are stored cases of the celebrated manufactures of the Lipton works, in the way of tea, coffee and co coa, &c. Near the entrance accommodation in the way of teapoys and chairs has been arranged for the convenience of visitors who may wish to test the samples of their products The firm of Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Company are sole agents in Bombay for Lipton's manufactures.

Messrs. Kemp and Company's medical requisites, hospital appliances, veterinary instruments, surgical instruments, and various drugs and chemicals are "en masse" in an adjoining stall.

The cycle firm of Messrs. W. H. Thorns are exhibiting the "Minerva," "Swift," and "Rover" Cycles for which they are agents, while they have also on show the "Empire" ball-bearing steel carriage wheels, the "Oliver" typewriter, and numerous cycle accessories.

Attached to one of the main courts is a stall exhibiting some useful goods from Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.

The Hindu Biscuit Factory of Delhi is also conspicuously well represented, by their local agents, Messrs. D. R. Paymaster and Company. In a glass case is exhibited the various kinds of biscuits manufactured at the Works, which have gradually become popular in many households in Bombay and are, we are informed, now being supplied to several steamers.

Messrs. Tata and Sons are exhibiting a variety of cloths and yarns, &c., sewing threads in their various processes of spinning, mercerizing and dying, all being the industry of the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, the Empress Mill in Nagpur, and the Svadeshi Mill in Coorla.

Khatao Makanji and Co., occupy the next stall and display a quantity of similar articles as the above, turned out at the Khatao Makanji S. & W. Co. and the Bombay United S. & W. Co.

M Kapadia & Sons, mercers, exhibit a selection of silk goods, embroideries and ladies' silks of various designs and texture.

The Singer Manufacturing Company occupy a central position. This stall is very prettily draped and display the various kinds of sewing machines turned out at their Works. A particular feature of this stall is a large glass case in which one of their sewing machines discloses all its works. A European and a Parsee lady are to be seen here busy every evening giving instruction in the embroidery work turned out by these machines.

Messrs. D. P. Moos of Hyderabad exhibit a grand display of rare and antique Indian arms and weapons, such as Dakhni, Pathan, Moglai, and old Roomie arms, &c.

MOTOR-CARS AND CARRIAGES.

The Bombay Cycle Agency are exhibiting a number of motor-cars, motor cycles, and cycles. The "Oldsmobile" "DeDion," and "Gardener Serpolett" cars for which they are the Agents form the principal feature of their exhibits.

In the carriage line the firm of Messrs. Simpson and Co., carriage builders of Madras are showing some very handsome conveyances, while among the local carriage exhibitors are Messrs. Pallonji Bomonji Palkivala, Dadabhoy Bomonji, the Fort Coach Factory, and Lala Runchodji and Co.

E. S. Malla and Co. and Noormahomed Ruttonsi are among the exhibitors of harness and saddlery.

AMUSEMENTS.

Among the amusements provided, which might certainly to advantage have been considerably supplemented, considering the extent of the Exhibition, are the Water Chute, the Máze, the Laughing Gallery, the Bicycle Merry-Go-Round, and the Cafe Chantant. Dealing with the Water Chute, which has now been entirely completed, we might mention that it was constructed under the personal supervison of Mr. T. S. Dawson of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and is similar in character to those which have proved so successful at various Exhibitions in England. Every consideration has been given to secure an ample margin of safety. There is provision for passengers to walk to the top, which is 40 feet above the level, on a gradual inclined plane of easy ascent, and for those to whom this entails too much exertion there is a passenger lift by which the passenger is conveyed to the top. There are six boats in all which run down a gradient of 1 in 40 and slide into the water at the bottom of the slide, which is 160 feet long, in something like 30 seconds. The boat on striking the water is somewhat arrested in its progress and takes a slight jump two or three times until it reaches the end of the lake, which is about a hundred feet in length, where the passengers disembark. The construction is unique and there is absolutely no danger to be feared.

The Bombay Cycle Agency have undertaken to give motor rides every evening on payment of a nominal fee, for which two Oldsmobile run-about cars will be employed.

REFRESHMENTS.

In this respect the public have naught to complain for four European stalls and two Hindu stalls dot six conspicuous parts of the ground, where refreshments of every description can be obtained. The Taj Mahal Hotel have opened two restaurants at the northern boundary, while Messrs. W. B. Green, and Morenas and Company have their shamianas at the southern end, the two Hindu stalls being located one at each end.

THE DECORATIONS.

The firm of Messrs. N. Catchpole is responsible for the very artistic decorations and drapery of the interior of no less than eighteen stalls, while Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co. also undertook and carried out some excellent draping in others.

RE-OPENING TO-DAY.

Everything on the ground in connection with the Exhibition is now perfectly complete, and the doors will be thrown open to the public at 3 o'clock, this afternoon and kept open till 11 p. m. Probably the same hours will be adopted throughout the session. The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will enliven the proceedings.

THE party under Captain Rawling, which is journeying to Gartok, has met caravans on route which report an early severe winter in Western Tibet. It is expected, however, that no particular difficulties will be experienced in actually reaching Gartok. On the other hand, the news from Gyantse up to last week states that the climate is mild and no snow has fallen there. The friendly attitude of the local Tibetans continues quite unchanged.

THE Earl of Rosslyn's latest role is interesting He has become unpaid private secretary to the Secretary for Scotland. As a Scottish peer and the heir to a property in the mining county of Fifeshire, which he held for a number of years he should at least know something about Scottish administrative affairs. Few men have had a more varied career. It ranges from soldiering to newspaper editing, and from acting to trying to break the bank at Monte Carlo. He is thirty-five, and after a more variegated career than falls to the lot of most men he probably now intends to settle down to the humdrum life of a politician.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33. Farringdon Road. London England.

ODDITIES OF JAPAN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

No Japanese servant is so wanting in good breeding as to give direct notice to her mistress. Nothing is direct in Japan, for their language does not contain the word "no." . . . When a servant wishes to leave she asks to visit a sick relative. When the date for her returning arrives, a magnificently-worded apology is sent saying that the relative is dead, and that she cannot be spared from her home, or something of the kind. When a servant is rebuked or scolded he must smile like a Chinese cat. This etiquette in smiles is very misleading at first. I often used to think that Take, my riksha-boy, meant to be impertinent when he insisted on smiling while I was angry with him; but when he told me of the death of his little child with a burst of laughter, I knew that this was only one of the tit-bits of etiquette in this topsy-turvy land.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

No attempt is made to gloss over the weaknesses of commercial morality amongst our allies. "Truth for truth's sake is unknown in Japanese commerce. If you transact business with a Japanese and trust implicitly to his honour, he will think you such a fool that you deserve to be robbed, and rob you he will. . . . The Chinaman's word is a good as a cheque. The Japanese's word is a mere compliment." The reason for this discreditable state of things is perhaps correctly sought in the social history of the nation, which has left trade traditionally to the riff-raff.

Their poverty is the excuse the Japanese shopkeepers make for themselves. Their low caste is the excuse made for them by their apologists. In the Japanese social scale the merchant is the lowest, except the outcast or scavenger class, called eta. In the old feudal days the nobles and their establishments of "samurai" did not buy things at shops. Manufacturers and artificers of all sorts formed part of their establishment. Tradesmen had no customers worth having, and therefore only a very low class cared to go into trade.

The Elder Statesmen, whom we know in these last few months to be the real rulers of Japan, who have been pulling the wires in secret ever since the Revolution, are much disturbed at the debacle of Japanese trade reputation in the eyes of the world, and there are signs that when the war is over they will take the matter in hand. For the present, we are confronted with the spectacle that, though the Japanese Government is the most correct of any of the Great Powers in observing international obligations, the Japanese individual is at the other end of the scale.

Mr. Sladen's work is charmingly illustrated by native artists, and is altogether, with its vividness and variety, one of the most entertaining of the many note-books compiled by European observers in the Far East.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 14.

Wednesday.—The depression in the Punjab is practically in the same position but its influence is apparently extending eastward, Rain and snow have fallen in the West Himalayas and light local rain in the plains of the Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province. Murree reports 2 inches. Rawalpindi 1 1-4. Cherat, Montgomery, and Multan half an inch. The weather will probably continue disturbed in Upper India during the next 24 hours, and local rain may be expected in the plains and rain and snow in the hills. A depression is lying over Gujarat and the weather is becoming slightly unsettled in Rajputana and the West United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been somewhat irregular, showing a brisk rise at Delhi, a brisk fall in Rajputana, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer varies but slightly from normal over the country lying to the south of Latitude 18°, while it is in moderate to considerable defect elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Colombo and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximun 5° to 8° in excess in Berar, Central India and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Jaipur, Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Jhansi, and Sirsa: and minimum 5° in defect at Coimbatore and 6° to 35° in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa, Rajkot, Bhuj, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Surat and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Ahmedabad, Khandwa and Cochin the lowest 49° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Hoshangabad, Jaipur, Ajmer, Ahmedabad and Colombo.

Rain in light showers fell at Delhi, Agra, Ajmer and Jacobabad.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure exists over Rajputana, Central India and at and about Deesa and Ahmedabad, and weather there and in the neighbouring districts is slightly unsettled and local rain is to be expected.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th December 1904.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...inches	29·901
Temperature of the air ...degrees	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	70·6
Dew Point ...	67·5
Relative humidity of Air...	0·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)...	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	70·5
General-Directions of Wind.* ...	SE, ESE, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours.* miles ...	137

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 3rd and 4th Silver Spoon Competitions of this Club took place, at Ghat Cooper, on Saturday morning. There was again a poor turn out only eleven competitors taking part. The shooting all round was not very good—Sergt.-Major Downing headed the list at 500 yards, with 34 out of a possible 35 and Sergt.-Instr. Chapman and Sergt. Otto, at 600 yards with 31 each. The next shoot will be at 700 and 800 yards, on Saturday morning next. The following are the scores:—

	500 YARDS.
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R ...	34*
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry V ...	29
Sergt Instr R W Chapman, G I P Ry V ...	28
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry V ...	28
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry V ...	27
Gunner J Woodall B V A ...	25
Sergt Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry V...	24
Gunner H W Lazell, B V A ...	24
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry V ...	23
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry V...	19
Lce Sergt A H Underdown, B V R ...	13

* Handicapped 2 Points winner of spoon.

	600 YARDS
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry V...	31 a
Sergt Instr. R W Chapman, G I P Ry V...	31 b
Sergt Major J H Downing B V R...	29
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry V ...	27
Gunner J Woodall, B V A ...	27
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry V ...	25
Sergt E T Dracott G I P Ry V ...	22
Gunner H W Lazell, B V A...	20
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry...	20
Sergt Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry V ...	15
Lce Sergt A H Underdown, B V R ...	0

a Handicapped 2 Points winner of spoon.
b Handicapped 2 Points winner of spoon.

THE old custom of offering a pension or a pound of tea to the purchaser of a certain amount of goods at a shop has been entirely put into the shade by the ingenious advertisement of a West End shop, which offers the services of "a world-renowned palmist and a world-renowned clairvoyante" to customers purchasing more than two pounds' worth of things. This suggests all sorts of interesting developments. Why not a world-renowned musician to play a symphony for those who like music on the same conditions? Or the purchaser of £100 might be entitled to a trip across the Atlantic and back. But, in the case of the clairvoyante, would it not be better to consult her before purchasing, for she would be able to tell one what were the best bargains in the shop?

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

REFERRING to the welcome accorded to Lord Curzon on his return to this country, the "Indian Spectator" remarks:—Lord Curzon was accorded yesterday, a magnificent welcome by Princes and people alike, and his Excellency made a reply to the Corporation's address of welcome, which was characterised by his wanted eloquence, dignity and suavity. Many will rejoice to find that his Excellency comes back with his health recruited, though, as he said, in resuming the great burden of his office he will for some time miss the sympathy and solace that have been his during these hard and often weary years. It is duty, as we all know, that has brought him here, and it resolves itself into completing and promoting certain measures which, he is convinced, will contribute to the strength of the Empire and the welfare of the country. He referred to the contemplated visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales next year, in a way which makes that event practically certain. So Lord Curzon's renewed Viceroyalty will, both from the utilitarian and from the transcendental point of view, be as memorable as the first. We wish him the health, strength and—what every ruler prays for—the wisdom as well as the luck necessary to discharge successfully the onerous duties of his office.

The "Gujrati" observes:—Lord Curzon's reply to the municipal address was conceived in that subdued and softened tone which one would have expected under the circumstances. There is no doubt that deep sympathy was felt for Lord and Lady Curzon in the hour of their sore trial and Lord Curzon did not fail to acknowledge in graceful terms that warmth of heart in India which afforded him consolation during days and weeks of anxiety and suffering. With all our admiration for Lord Curzon's talents, we are not prepared, with our knowledge of his Excellency's principles and views, to look forward with bright hopes. But as the Indian people must ever live upon hopes and expectations. we still trust that Lord Curzon will make his new term of office more acceptable to the people directly concerned.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks:—After an interval of a few months that was intended to be a short lived but well-earned respite, H. E. Lord Curzon returned to these shores, on Friday last, amidst general enthusiasm, to resume the burden of his onerous task, Unfortunately for him that interval had not been one of perfect rest and composure of mind, so badly needed by him, as after the late illness of his esteemed consort, his Excellency returns care-worn and depressed. When the news of Lady Curzon's illness was wired we, along with our other contemporaries, joined the earnest prayer of the country that the danger might soon be averted, and that we would all be ready before long, to welcome her and his Excellency to these shores. That prayer has been fulfilled for though the Viceroy has not been accompanied by his spouse, we hope before long to welcome her once again in our midst.

THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" pities the position of those gentlemen who accept the office of Sheriff in Bombay, says our contemporary.—As far as this hollow "honour" of Sheriff ship is concerned, it is notorious not to-day and yesterday but for years, that it is briskly touted for; and the number of such touters, whether overtly or covertly, is a legion! The conferring authority considers it a piece of "patronage." Andthe poor Sheriff thereafter feels for the rest of his life that he is the humble and obedient servant of his patron. The consciousness of the fact must be humiliating enough to our latter day ex-Sheriffs. We see how miserably they struggle against the stigma cast on them as belonging to the "officialised" class of non officials who are more or less prone to bend their knees and make puja to their Sheriff-making God.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" notices the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction in these terms:—The annual report on Public Instruction in Bombay for 1903-4 sustains the Government's acknowledgement of the energy, ability and courage with which the Director administered his Department. The great obstacle, in the way of the spread of primary education was the plague. On the date when the figures for the Director's report were collected, over a thousand institutions, teaching more than 71 thousand pupils, are said to have been closed on account of plague. But while the plague affects the attendance at particular seasons, it does not materially discourage the demand for education, nor has it abated the enthusiasm for primary education which is increasing in many quarters. Among the noticeable features of the year may be mentioned the revision of departmental text-books, the development of the Mulla School in Sind and the interest evinced in female education by the Local Boards. The education of the aboriginal and depressed classes showed signs of retrogression. The most clamant need of those who seek higher education is residential accommodation. The favourable position secured by the Fergusson College in this respect and a hostel privately managed at Karwar by a Head-Master are noticed with satisfaction. The Fergusson College, however, is the only aided institution for higher education managed by Native effort, which sustains vigorous life; and the Government expresses some disappointment at observing that the trust reposed in private effort by the Education Commission of 1882 has not been fulfilled.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Regarding the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" remarks:—The Indian National Congress meets in Bombay during the last week of the current month, and the parties concerned have circulated among the members of that body a string of printed resolutions on the lines of those which were passed from year to year during the last nineteen years. There are eight resolutions to be submitted to the Congress, and as we have often stated in these columns, those responsible for the framing of these resolutions appear to have shuffled the cards in a haphazard manner without bestowing any thought on the merit or value of a proposition which should take precedence over others, which were of a minor character, and which did not require consideration and discussion by such a large body as the Congress. Like everything else that they are doing, they have inverted in some cases the order in which the resolutions should be placed before the Congress. Instead of beginning with the promotion and dissemination of education in the country, they give prominence to the employment of Indians in the Public Service, Education in India is not progressing by leaps and bounds; on the contrary, it is creeping into the country at a snail's pace; and to ask the Government to restrict higher offices stricly to the natives of India, would be virtually asking them to make over the reins of government into the hands of the Indians, who must necessarily take along time before they render themselves qualified in every way to rule their country. There are some leader of the Congress, who honestly seem to believe that, with the exception of half-a-dozen European rulers, the destinies of the country might well be left in the hands of the Indians, but the proposal is as impracticable as it is preposterous, and need not be seriously considered.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting, of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 6th inst. the following business was transacted: The Chief Engineer, submitted tenders for supply of Ropes, Files, cement and Chunam during the year 1905. As recommended by the Chief Engineer, the following tenders were accepted:—Ropes.—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji, Files.—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji, Cement.—Messrs. Samsoodin Babooji and Sons. Chunam (Dharavi.)—Messrs. Alli Mahomed Cassum and Co.,

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd Dec 1904.	Total from 1st April to 2nd Dec 1904.	For week ending 2nd Dec 1903.	Total from 1st April to 2nd Nov 1903
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	767	22	761
Do. „ out of „ ...	31	778	23	762
Do. transported ...	14	610	12	683
Do. attended to ...	2	38	..	54
Do. warped ...	...	20	...	12
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall ...	8	245	7	236
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall ...	7	106	5	136
Total....	15	351	12	372

A BUSHIRE correspondent writes.—The mail steamer "Kasaro" with the mails from Bombay, arrived on the afternoon of the 1st December. The mails were as usual landed at the Custom House, and delivered in charge of the British armed guard for conveyance to the Post Office. The Customs officials having previously intimated that it was their intention to detain all parcel bags put their intention into force. The gates were closed and an armed Persian guard stationed there, and when an attempt was made to remove the bags, to the Post Office they were at once forced back under instruction from the Director of Post. The British guard having no order to resist interference forcibly did not do so. The parcel post, consisting of some 16 packages, was ultimately removed to the Customs go down, where it remains. What steps will be taken by the British representative in the matter we anxiously await to see. In the eyes of Persians such an att committed by Belgians who are Russia's emissaries, is a blow to British prestige in the Gulf It is also looked upon as but preparatory to the control of all British mails in the Gulf by the Belgians.

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THE HOOLEY TRIAL.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S OPENING SPEECH.

MR. PAINE'S CAREER.

THE first day's proceedings in the trial of Ernest Terah Hooley and Henry John Lawson closed with the evidence of Mr. Paine, the first witnes after Sir Edward Carson's lengthy address.

Mr. Hooley was early in court on Nov. 22nd sitting with his solicitor in the well at the solicitors table till his name was called. He appeared in his usual health and quite unconcerned as he stepped briskly into the dock. He wore a grey overcoat and white tie. Mr. Lawson also looked as well as at the preliminary investigation at Bow-street. After surrendering, they both returned to the dock. The Court was crowded with interested spectators mostly financial men. Both defendants pleaded not guilty in a very firm voice. They were then accommodated with a chair.

The Solicitor General, in opening the case, went exhaustively into the details which he proposed to prove. Lawson had he said, caused various false statements to be published and had misapplied 25,000 shares, but he should not press this latter charge. The case was very involved and difficult to unravel. Perhaps it had been purposely involved to cloud the issues. The Solicitor-General proceeded to give the details of the case for the prosecution, and in referring to the dealings of Mr. Paine, the publican, with Hooley in respect to the Siberian Goldfields shares and the Construction Company shares, said the jury might consider Paine a fool. Others, however, had been deceived by such men as the defendants. The Construction shares were a sham and absolutely worthless.

Sir Edward Carson went on to severely criticise an agreement signed by the defendants in regard to a sale to Paine of Mrs. Hooley's shares in the Dublin Distillery Company, which she never transferred. Some time was occupied in reading correspondence between the defendants showing their very intimate connection in regard to the share transactions with Paine, In February Lawson told Paine he had too large a holding in the Construction company, and that unless he took other shares he (Lawson) would ruin the Construction company by promoting other companies to do the work,

The Solicitor-General next dealt in detail with the various subsidiary companies of the Construction Company, showing that they were all really controlled by Lawson with the sole object of getting money from the public. In conclusion, Sir Edward said that if these were fraudulent transactions they should be brought home to the defendants. Clever men got hold of ingenious methods of swindling the public, but they should not be allowed to go scot free because they were smarter than the common thief.

The defendant Lawson asked to be allowed to put in a written statement which he had sent to the Treasury, and which would explain many of the points in dispute over which the Solicitor-General had made many slips.

His Lordship said that when the defendant's turn came, he could read the statement as part of his defence, but he could not put it in now.

Alfred John Paine, licensed victualler, residing at Sydenham, bore out the opening statement of the Solicitor-General.

Witness said Hooley described Lawson as the little man, adding that he was enormously rich and that he held most of the shares in the Construction Company. As to the pooling, witness said that he did not object if Hooley agreed Lawson was to be trustee for both parties. Lawson said he did not want the shares placed on the market as delicate negotiations were in progress. The pooling agreement, as a fact, never got beyond the draft and was never executed, He paid the cheque,

Lawson (excitedly rising in the dock): I should like to say I never had a cheque in my life from Mr. Paine.

Mr. Alfred Paine, licensed victualler, continued his evidence as to dealings with Hooley at the Walsingham Hotel. He was, he said, invited to Lawson's Construction Company's dinner at the Cecil Hotel in November, 1901, but was unable to attend. Hooley told him he was a "lucky chap" to have shares in the company, and dwelt on the brilliant prospects of the shareholders,

Lawson, rising in the dock, said that he would like the jury to have the entire book of printed documents, as it contained all his correspondence,

His Lordship said he could not do for one defendant what he did not do for the other. He thought it would be prejudicial and confusing to give the book to the jury as it was.

The Solicitor-General said that the jury could have anything Lawson desired if he would mention the matter at the proper time. If the defendant had not a copy of the book he could have it.

Lawson: I am much obliged; I have one.

Witness said he told Hooley that his solicitor advised that both he and Lawson ought to be prosecuted, Hooley then laughed,

Continuing witness deposed that he never got any dividend for the shares he held, and brought an action against the Construction Company for the dividend they owed.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs objected to the reading of the affidavit made by the witness in this action.

His Lordship pointed out that in these cases they must give the jury large credit for sifting the effect of every bit of evidence adduced.

Lawson: The document was found in the company's possession, not mine. I hope you won't let the next document go in I don't know who wrote it.

His Lordship: I will decide on that when it is tendered.

Mr. Muir read a letter from Hooley dated June, 1902, in which witness was told that he must not call again at his flat but communicate through his solicitor Witness said something about "bosh" and "bluff," to which Mr. Rufus Isaacs took exception.

Witness apologised, saying that he had lost a lot of money through the defendants, and never got anything for it, and he naturally felt as he did. After the letter from Mr. Hooley, he took steps to wind up the Construction Company, but process could not be served, and the petition was withdrawn.

Lawson (excitedly): That is not true.

Witness: They moved their office, and we could not find the company. The actions are still pending.

Mr. Paine further stated that he received a letter from the Construction Company demanding the return of his shares as he had not rendered the services he promised. This was extraordinary, as he had bought all the shares.

MR. PAINE'S LIFE-STORY.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rufus Isaacs, he said he had been in business twenty-five years, and considered himself a fairly smart man or he would not have had the money he had lost in these companies. He had had experience in buying and selling property, but very little in stocks except railway stocks.

You have had some experience of the law?—I started as a boy in a solicitor's office. I ran away from home. I was five or six years in the office, and became managing clerk. It was only a small office, two besides myself.

Then you went into the public-house business?—Yes, I have bought and sold about twenty public houses.

May I take it that you are rather fond of a gamble?—No, I am like other men—I like to buy, and sell at a profit.

You like betting?—No. I was dragged into it. I went to the races at Brighton, having nothing else to do, and there I had a run for my money.

You didn't win?—I don't remember.

Had you a sporting paper?—No; I lent a man money for a paper. I think it was the "Sporting Prophet," but I had no interest in it.

You know Mr. Welsh?—Yes, he stole my glasses at the races.

Did you lose £1,200?—No, there was a pool and I lost twice. I think I must have lost altogether £1,000. That was in 1899.

Do you know Mr. Hobson?—Yes, so does Hooley, I lent Hobson the money for the sporting paper.

Is it untrue that you put £100 into the paper?—It might have gone into the paper, I can't tell you what Hobson did with my money.

Was the paper started in opposition to "Sporting Luck"?—I don't know anything about it.

Is your memory as good now as at the police court?—I think so; I have given you my answer.

I want Yes or No.—Yes, if I am allowed to explain; no, if I am not. (Loud laughter.)

Did the "Sporting Prophet" run an illegal coupon competition? I don't know.

Was not the whole object of the paper to carry on a gambling system that would not be allowed in England?—Very likely; the paper was published in Amsterdam.

Was that the reason that it was published abroad?—Probably it was.

The Solicitor-General: I get circulars from Holland

Mr. Rufus Isaacs: I hope you don't bet. (To witness) Did you assist Mr. Cole to establish a book maker's business at Brighton?—I paid for the furniture of the office.

When you were introduced to Mr. Hooley did he tell you he was an undischarged bankrupt?—Oh, yes, he tells everybody. He said all contracts would consequently be in his wife's name.

You know in these matters like racing, one's expectations are not always realised?—I know they have not been in regard to Hooley's cheques.

Mr. Sims White was in Mr. Hooley's employ? From the first you saw him in the office?—I should not call a luxurious suite of apartments at the Walsingham Hotel an office.

Witness said he often saw Ormerod, who was always dodging about.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs: I won't discuss with you the question of "dodging."

Witness next caused some amusement by describing some doubtful statement, as "German truth."

His Lordship: Be careful, we have such a mass of documents here.

Mr. Paine added that he had no cause of complaint against Mr. Hooley until he found that the shares in the Construction Company which he had purchased were not worth the paper they were written on.

"What does this mean, then?" and Mr. Isaac dramatically produced a document in which £500 was referred to as "on account of profits re-Electric Construction."

"So far as I know, I know of no profits." said Mr. Paine,

Then I am to understand this document is not true? I am doubtful about it.

Is that your signature?—Yes.

Are you prepared to tell us, did you receive £500 on account of profits?—I received £500.

On account of profits?—No, because there were no profits.

I want a definite answer.—You wont get a definite answer if I don't know—you make no mistake about that. It is your duty to throw as much mud at me as possible.

Are you suggesting I am throwing mud at you?—You are suggesting to the jury that I am as bad as the people who have robbed me. You are trying to trip me up, and I don't like that. I have no recollection of the transaction, and I defy you to produce the documents.

"If you are going to defy me, I will ask his lordship to adjourn, and I will meet you in the morning" said Mr. Isaacs, turning to the judge, who promptly accepted the proposition, and adjourned the case.

Mr. Lawson, who came into court on Thursday burdened with books, looked rather more cheerful than the previous day, Mr. Hooley was a few minutes late.

Mr. Paine said he knew the Construction Company was a promoting company, that it was a company running other companies for profit, Hooley told him that the Construction Company had powers to run tramways in various parts of England, and were applying for other powers. He also showed witness plans of the railway to Walthamstow, which was considered a valuable undertaking. This would have been profitable work in the hands of honest men.

Mr. Isaacs: I am quite with you in that. I presume that the profits would not have been diverted.

Witness said at this time the company had nothing but the plans of the railway. The company professed to promote bona-fide undertakings, but in reality did nothing.

Mr. Isaacs; We will see presently what they actually did. You are too quick for me, Mr. Paine. Sometimes I have difficulty in keeping pace with you Mr. Paine.

Witness said he was fool enough to believe after the first transaction what Hooley told him, that the Construction Company would pay a dividend of 10s. per share. There was no "if" about it.

Mr. Isaacs: Come, now, you are a smart business man, Mr. Paine.

MR. PAINE's OPINION OF HIMSELF.

Witness: I thought so once, sir, but doubt it now.

Mr. Isaacs: Oh, I think you are a smart man now.

Mr. Isaacs asked witness if he was not curious as to where the dividends were coming from.

Witness: After my experience I should now be very curious.

Would not the dividends depend upon the success of the scheme?—It did not occur to me. I certainly thought that the money was in hand.

Hooley did not say anything about dividend in shares beyond the 10s.?—I don't remember: I was fool enough to believe all I was told. Hooley asserted that all the shares he sold me were worth £3 or £4 each.

We will assume that he always said the shares were worth more than they were.—If I were to tell you everything that took place at every interview I should be here a month.

Do you mean that you are not telling us the whole truth?—No: I see now that I was deceived in order that my money might be abstracted from my pocket.

Mr. Isaacs; Do try and be fair to men on trial in the dock,

His Lordship; You must answer the questions directly.

Witness, proceeding, said Hooley did not explain that the share belonged to Lawson, but he did say that Lawson had made half a million out of the British motor and Dunlop affairs.

Mr. Isaacs: Two days ago you swore it was only a quarter of million, which is true.

Witness: My solicitor, who investigated the matter, told me it was half a million, I think Hooley said quarter of a million.

Mr. Isaacs (angrily): Is that the way you give evidence in a criminal trial?

Witness: I merely made an observation.

That's the way your memory plays you false in giving sworn evidence?—Oh, no I am telling you the truth. I should not have paid my money but for Hooley's statement.

You were speculating in shares at 10s. each, which you thought would be very valuable?—I hoped to make some money, of course.

I have a very different impression now about many things.

WITNESS MAKES A REQUEST.

Mr. Paine asked that he should be supplied with a copy of the documents Mr. Isaacs was using, and the judge said his request should be complied with.

Mr. Isaacs (to witness): Don't bother your head about what is coming next.

Witness (sharply): I beg your pardon. I am not bothering my head about the future.

The Solicitor-General submitted that the witness was not being treated fairly.

His Lordship: He must answer the questions properly.

After answering other questions the witness said Lawson told him that there would be big dividends but they had not got so much money as they expected. He did not go to Lawson, put a pistol to his head and say "Give me my dividends!"

Mr. Isaacs: Your memory varies very much.

Witness: Well, you twist and turn about so. You try to make me out as bad as they are.

Mr. Isaacs: Did Lawson tell you of the big men connected with the street tramway company?

Witness (with a wave of the hand): Oh, yes; he mentioned a lot of big names.

Who were they?—You have documentary proof before you.

Oh, no; I have no documentary proof of what is in your mind. Very well, if you won't bring it up against me in a day or two and say I swore something else—(laughter, in which the judge joined)—yes, there were big people, and I was duly impressed by them.

With reference to a memorandum on the counterfoil of witness's, cheque book, Mr Isaacs observed that Mr Paine never mentioned the counterfoils at the police-court,—Witness replied that he was not asked about them.

Mr Isaacs; Did you strike out certain words on the counterfoil when preparing your statement for this case?

Witness; No, it was done long before, There was no idea of a criminal prosecution then, and I object to your insinuations.

You can object as much as you like, It is an important point.—Evidently from the way you pressed it last night, and again now. I made a mistake about the cheques.

The Solicitor-General: It is not right to make suggestions to a witness in this way.

Mr Isaacs: My friend is not the judge in this case and I protest most emphatically against such an interruption as unfair.

His lordship; There have been very few interruptions in this case.

Solicitor General. I shall not interfere again to the end. When I do there is a charge made against the Crown'

Mr. Isaacs: I am very glad there will be no more interruptions. I have achieved something at any rate.

His Lordship: This receipt seems to be all wrong.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Mr. Isaacs referred to some comments on the witness's paying-in bank book, whereupon Mr. Paine objected to counsel going all over the book.

Mr. Isaacs: You need not be rude about it, I don't want to pry into your private affairs.

Witness: I don't want you to either. Notwithstanding this note in the book, Hooley had his money before it was due, as he generally did.

Both defendants laughed heartily at this.

After the adjournment for luncheon the court was kept waiting by Mr. Hooley.

The witness denied that he had ever seen a cheque for £1,000, dated Feb. 12 1901. He did not believe, it ever existed. He never presented the cheque, and it was not dishonoured. He did not bring an action to recover £1,000 in regard to this cheque.

Mr. Isaacs read a letter from Mr. Paine's solicitor, stating that the cheque had been dishonoured and threatening an action upon it.

Turning to the witness, Mr. Isaacs said: You know that this cheque did exist, although you challenged us to produce it.

Witness; I was mistaken.

His Lordship: You forgot all about it?

Witness; Yes, my lord; there were so many cheques.

Mr. Isaacs: You or your solicitor never returned that cheque.

Witness protested that it had not been retained.

Mr. Isaacs: You afterwards compromised this action.

Witness: There is no doubt I made a very serious mistake. I forgot all about it, and am very sorry for it. I cannot say more.

I am now going to read your sworn denials.—No doubt you will read the worst passages. I should have continued to deny the cheque unless you had produced your proof, of which I did not know the existence. You will go on repeating this to the end of the case.

Mr. Isaacs: I shall, because you were so positive.

Witness protested loudly, gesticulating and throwing about his arms wildly.

His Lordship: Don't get excited.

Witness: I have lost £24 000.

His Lordship: Your feelings are very natural, but your behaviour will not bring you sympathy in this Court.

Witness: Counsel will soon say that all the money I invested and all the shares I hold have no existence.

His Lordship: You must not keep on harping on that £24000. You will get no more sympathy by repeating it often

The cross-examination of Mr. Paine had not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE IRISH CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

FIFTEEN years have now elapsed since the first Co-operative Agricultural Society was established in Ireland and ten since these societies have been amalgamated under one common centre known as the Irish Agricultural Organization Society. The object of this movement has been so to concentrate the agricultural energy and enterprise of Ireland that nothing shall go to waste, but that all shall be applied to the best purpose. A community of small holders independent of each other are absolutely powerless. They are at the mercy of the village traders and local banks when they wish to purchase feeding stuffs and manures, or to borrow money, and of the railway companies whenever they want to forward their produce to the markets of Great Britain and Ireland. Individually and separately their capacity is limited. United they have been able so to join forces as to secure all they require of the best quality at a price far lower than they had to pay in the past for an inferior article. A new phase has been introduced into Irish life, and energies once restricted to political agitation have been directed into far more remunerative channels. Beyond this, co-operation has done much to enliven country life and to revive that fund of humour which has always lain dormant in the Irish character. When once local public opinion demands the establishment of a co-operative society, an organizer is despatched from Dublin by the Irish Agricultural Organization Society in Lincoln place. Should the weather be propitious, the meeting assembles in front of the parish church after Mass. The priest, the landlord, or a leading farmer is voted into the chair, and introduces the speaker, whose name is usually greeted with cries of "He is welcome." The organizer then expounds the advantages of co-operation, shows the farmers how, by eliminating the middleman, they can secure his profit for themselves, how they can lower the prices of what they need, or secure more for all they sell; the audience becomes enthusiastic, punctuating each point with louder cheers, until, after a dramatic pause, the speaker makes his first great point: "Nothing, however, can be done until you put your hands into your own pockets. Attention is thus arrested, and faces begin to fall. Looks become black and ominous as he proceeds to explain that each member must take at least a £1 share—a large sum for a poor town-land—though the first call in the case of an agricultural society is only 2s. 6d. and in the case of a dairy 5s. Each man must subscribe according to his Poor Law valuation, but no one is required to take more than five shares. In fact, large shareholders are discouraged as likely to reduce the interest of each separate small member in the general welfare of the Society. Criticism is now given full play, a provisional committee is former to register the society and the meeting adjourns for ten days to allow a full canvass for shares.

The crucial evening arrives and the parish schoolhouse is packed from floor to ceiling. The chairman is again voted into the chair and a president and treasurer chosen by the meeting. The organizer as he proceeds, says: "We now come to the townland of Ballyomagh and a fine tidy place it is too. Has any-one got any committeeman in his mind's eye?"

"I propose Tim O'Flaherty."

"Who are you?"—"Tim O'Flaherty."

"Ye can't propose yourself."

To his neighbour, sotto voce: "You propose me."

"I propose Tim O'Flaherty."

"Who are you?"—"John O'Flaherty."

"Anyone second Tim O'Flaherty?"—"I do."

"Who are you?"—"Tom O'Flaherty."

"Is there any objection to Tim O'Flaherty?"—"There is."

The Chairman: "Order, order. Whom do you propose?"—"I propose John O'Regan."

"What is your name?"—"John O'Regan."

The same ceremony is then gone through with the same result. The chairman asks for a show of hands, The O'Regans and O'Flahertys pull down one another's hands as they are put up and the fun grows fast and furious. The organizer is, however a man of tact and experience He knows his audience well, and appeals to their sporting instincts. "Stop fighting, and let us toss for the committeeman," and the matter is settled by the election of Tim O'Flaherty, who is heartily congratulated, not only by his own faction but by his opponents, whose antipathy has been absolutely removed by this diversion. The appointment of the secretary with a salary of £5 also leads to vigorous discussion. Countless names are put forward but they are by a process of gradual elimination finally reduced to two. A hat is then sent round and the majority of votes decides the issue. The next step is to admit the shareholders, which is done by the committee. Each member must not only be honest and solvent, but be thoroughly trusted by his neighbours. This is rather an invidious business, as the man who has been rejected has his own opinions on the subject and expresses them pretty strongly. This process occupies a week, and the committee then meets to consider tenders and to discuss prices with travellers of sundry wholesale firms. Men who in the past were at the mercy of the wholesale merchants and local traders seem not only to gather confidence, but to develop business instincts through the force of their neighbours' co-operation Thus the "commercial" who arrives at the meeting convinced of his own superiority often meets men thoroughly able to deal with him on the same level.

This instance is but one in many; still it gives us some notion of the formation of a Co-operative Society. The process naturally varies in each district. In January last there were 846 co-operative societies with 85,000 members. No figures have been collected since then; but there must be now nearly a thousand societies, and close on a hundred thousand members. As each member represents on an average a family of five, something like half a million of the Irish farming community must now be enrolled in the co-operative movement. Three hundred and fifty-six creameries collect the milk of their districts, separate the cream from the skimmed milk, return the skimmed milk to the farmers, with directions not to give it to their calves until they have mixed it with linseed or crushed flaxseed, churn the cream into butter, and forward the butter clean and freed from moisture to the British and Irish markets. One hundred and forty-six agricultural societies purchase the agricultural requirements of their members, and in some cases sell their live stock. Two hundred and one banks lend their members the money they need for the development of their farms at low rates of interest, and see that that money is applied to their best profit and advantage. Thirty-six poultry societies improve the local breeds of cockerels and pullets, establish centres where members can transport their eggs, and market these eggs on the most remunerative lines. Fifty-three Home Industry Societies start work where it is required, improve its standard and quality, and find new markets. Twenty-seven beekeepers' societies increase and improve agriculture and honey-making throughout Ireland. When we add to all these, flax and other miscellaneous societies, we get some idea of the many ramifications of the Irish co-operative movement.

This vast movement has for its founder Sir Horace Plunkett, its president Lord Monteagle, and its organizer, Mr. R A. Anderson, men who have never spared themselves in furthering and developing the resources of Irish co-operation. Though its work is reproductive, the funds of the Central Organization are totally inadequate for the great mission which it undertakes. Meetings must be got up, leaflets, must be issued, speakers and organizers have to be despatched to organize old and to start new societies. Philanthropists are often seeking how best to employ their money with some prospect of remunerative return. The trade of these societies came to £1,500,000 last year, and the outlay of the Central Organisation was only £7,500. This contrast ought to inspire philanthropists who wish to help Ireland with some idea of what good work they can achieve. It has been suggested that ten thousand Irishmen might assist their country most materially by subscribing £1 a head. A few who subscribe more will, however, do the work much more rapidly and effectually.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

A NURSE'S ROMANCE.

MISS CORELLE, the Russian hospital nurse who was captured by Hunhuses, refuses to give any account of her advanture for publication, but I gather from a trustworthey source that the information she has privately given lends to her story a strong element of romance. She states that her capture by the Hunhuses was part of her own scheme for finding her lover. Miss Corelle, it appears, was employed as a nurse during the Boxer rebellion, and was awarded the Stanislaus medal for her services. In the course of the present war she was wounded in the arm, and received the St. George's medal for her bravery in resuming duty as soon as the wound had been dressed. As she was remarkably handsome—she is now only 21—a youthful officer whom she tended fell in in love with her and she with him. The officer in question was reported to be among the missing, and it was believed that he was wounded or a prisoner among the Japanese. Miss Corelle, it is stated, in order to find her lover strolled out of camp and very cheerfully allowed the Hunhuses to carry her off. This occurred ten days ago. The next step in her scheme was to become a Japanese prisoner, or by some other means reach the enemy's lines, The bandits allowed her to communicate with the French Consul at Newchwang, with the result that some Japanese soldiers were detailed to proceed to the camp and escort her to Newchwang. She then besought permission to proceed to Japan in search of her lover, but the Japanese authorities gave her 24 hours to leave the town suspecting her to be a spy. The French Consul at Durbie is now endeavouring to obtain permission for her to nurse wounded Russians in Japan.

FLEEING FROM WAR.

HOW THE RUSSIAN PRESS-GANGS WORK

REFUGEES AT LONDON DOCKS.

THE Jews' Temporary Shelter in Whitechapel is at present kept very busy providing for the Russian refugees escaping from their native land to avoid being sent to the front. The shelter, although a Jewish institution, gives its services to Christians as well, and by providing a comfortable sleeping-place and information as to fares and emigration conditions enables refugees to pass on to America or their destination, wherever it may be, without being robbed by unscrupulous sharpers. Hundreds of Russians are at present passing through the shelter every week only about five in every hundred intending to settle in this country. The majority are at present going to America, the conditions of admission to South Africa having been recently made so stringent that only the comparatively well-to-do can go there.

Seventy-seven immigrants were actually arriving from Tilbury at the shelter when a representative of "The Daily News" called there the other night. On a second visit we found about a hundred of them talking and chattering in the liveliest way. Most of them were short, but broadly and strongly built faces fresh and sunburnt, some with wide beards brown, red, and black, and wearing caps of fur or cloth which gave them a distinctively Eastern look. Their eyes, dark and sparkling, were generally set wide apart, with a gentle, patient expression, but they were vivacious in talk, and emphasised their points with rapid gesture.

NIGHT RAIDS ON THE VILLAGES.

Both Jews and Christians were among those spoken to, and all alike told how the recruiting of reservists for the war with Japan is practically depopulating whole regions so far as adult males are concerned.

"They come to take us away without any notice, often in the middle of the night," said one. "The village is surrounded, and then house after house is visited, and if the people do not answer the knocking quickly their doors are broken in. Every man from 21 to 43 years old is taken, and they are all locked up and sent off, after a day or two, to some distant part of the country. There they are drilled for a few days, and then packed off to the war."

"Are they allowed to say good-bye to their relatives?"

"No. A man is roused from sleep in the middle of the night, told to put on his clothes, and that is the last his parents or friends see of him. There may be a letter in a few cases, but the letters must be all read by officers, and there is not much in them Generally the family hear nothing more of the one who has been taken."

"Do the wounded come back from the front?"

"No. When a man is taken he is generally never heard of again."

FLIGHT OF A TOWN.

One of the men, a very bright, merry-looking young man with face soft and rosy as the skin of a child, and a brown forked beard, told how he and all the men of his town had escaped.

"We lived in the Kovno district, about seventy miles from the frontier," he said. "We heard how all the men of another village not far away had been seized in the night and carried off, and our place was thrown into a state of terror. So one by one all the men began to escape. They would get away concealed in waggons of lumber or other goods, and, on coming to the frontier, would steal across in the night, walking barefoot and terrified even to cough or to sneeze last they should be heard by the officers on the watch. But often the sentries help people across instead of stopping them, because all belong to the people. And in any case a little money will buy a safe passage across into Germany, where we feel quite safe and have the sympathy of the people. We have left all our women and children with the boys and old men, at home. They must get on as well as they can. With the cattle and crops they are not likely to starve. I have left my wife and three children.

What about the poor, who cannot afford to run away?

Generally it is the poor who get taken to the war. But in some cases the Jews are helped to escape by richer Jews.

How do the people do who live hundreds of miles from the frontier?

It is more difficult for them, but they come by train somewhere near the frontier, and then steal through, perhaps, by bribing tollkeepers and sentries. Every day hundreds are making their way across.

Are they treated cruelly if caught?

"It depends on the officer, who, of course has power of life and death. But generally there is no barbarous treatment. They are glad to catch a man, and all they do to him is to send him to the front. That is quite enough. It is the last that will be heard of him."

A DEBT OF £8,000,000 TO THE POPE.

EVERY now and then the question arises as to whether the Pope could claim the restitution of the accumulated appropriation from the Italian Government, which he has invariably refused, writes a Rome correspondent. The situation would be very serious for Italy if he could and did thus claim it. The appropriation is £129,000 annually, and has been accumulating for thirty-three years, which, taken together with an interest of 3 per cent., makes a debt of about £8,000,000. Up to the present it has been supposed that the sum fell in every five years, but a Catholic writer recently undertook to prove that this is a mistake.

The Italian Senate, in voting the appropriation, explicitly said that the sum 'makes virtually an integral part of our public right, and is therefore inalienable."

However, Italy need not tremble, as the Pope will never demand this sum. The Holy See has always been most dissatisfied with the Law of Guarantees, which it declares is no guarantee in any way, as being merely a law enacted by the Italian Government, there is nothing in the world to prevent that same Government from revoking the law and making another in any sense they please. What the Vatican desires is an international guarantee of her position, thus rendering her independent of Italy, but this she will not get, for political reasons, and because the Protestant Powers will have nothing to say to such a project.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague: Attack.	Plague: Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	21
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	6	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	4	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	5	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	17	17	119
Total plague deaths to date	277,761	229,859	
Same date last year	7	4	87

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 15.

1 No 2 Company—Will parade at 8-45 p. m. at the Nesbitt Lane Head-Quarters to-day (Thursday) for Squad dril and Proficiency Class.

Saturday parade will be notified hereafter.

E E Coy—E E Company—Will parade Parade at 7 p m Thursday at No 8 Hummum Street Fort for Lecture,

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 15.

1 There will be drill for Recruits to-day Thursday the 15th instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.

2 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class Firing as soon as possible and at Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle meeting.

3 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Commany as follows:—No 5889 Vol C P Gay to "A" Coy and No 5897 Vol G Moniz to "C" Coy.

4 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 16th 17th and 18th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HOW TO BE AMIABLE!

THE opinion of some well-known men on this subject have been elicited by 'The House Beautiful," and are published in the latest number of that periodical. Sir Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S., holds that ill-temper is often the result of disordered nerves, and can be controlled and modified in a great measure by drugs. He says: "In some gouty people twenty grains of bicarbonate of potash, with ten or twenty of bromide of potassium, taken when the feeling of irritability comes on, frequently soothes it, and it has the further effect of lessening the worry, even in those who are not irritable. If this "temper powder," as I am accustomed to call it, be taken when some irritating occurrence takes place, or some depressing news is heard, it appears to take away the sting of either, so that in place of being much worried and unable to turn his attention to other things, the person feels as if he had slept over the bad news or the worry, and is able to obtain relief by turning his attention to something else." In the irritability of temper caused by cardiac dicease, or which is the precursor of headache, Sir Lauder found a few doses of bromide of potassium and salicylate of soda give relief and improve the temper. Constant explosions of temper on the part of a member of a family, Sir Lauder Brunton goes on to say, "may affect the health of the other members, who have their appetites spoilt, their digestion impaired, their nerves shattered, and their pleasure in life destroyed by the mental suffering induced by the irritable temper of another. For these patients the best treatment is to administer 'temper powders' to the offending person, when the distressing symptoms of the other members of his family will be relieved." What a boon in many homes Sir Lauder Brunton's "temper powders" should be! Canon Barnett believes that, though a good digestion is a factor in securing an even temper, a grateful heart is still more important, If by "being amiable" is meant being always even-tempered, always gracious, always considerate, he commends the following suggestions:

1. By temperance and moderation in appetite secure a good digestion.
2. By virtue and good doing secure a good conscience.
3. By reflecting on the gifts of God secure a grateful heart.

"A healthy body, a healthy mind, and grateful heart—especially the last, which in another phrase is the Grace of God—will," the Canon adds, "make an amiability in which truth and love will be balanced."

MENDICANTS AND MENDICITY.

THE Rev. J. A. Garton writes to the "Westminster" on the subject of the hypocritical sturdy beggar:—I was for nearly ten years curate of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and during that time I had a very large experience of beggars. I entirely agree with Sir Eric Buchanan, and am quite satisfied that at least those who pester the clergy are all impostors.

In the early days of my clerical life I helped many but I cannot recall a single case that I have the consolation of thinking of as a deserving one.

But my purpose in writing is to tell a story of ingenious imposture which, for all I know, may be deceiving the generous to-day.

A man called at my lodgings asking to see me. On my going to him he burst into well-simulated tears. "Oh, sir, I have just lost my dear wife. He went on to give an address in the parish and to explain that his wife had just died quite suddenly of heart disease. He had come to me, he said, because he wanted the first part of the funeral service to be held in the church.

He then told me that he was in great difficulty because his savings had been banked in his wife's name and that therefore he would not be able to touch his own money for some little time. He showed a Savings Bank book in support of his statement and asked for a loan to help him over his difficulty, I did not give him any money, but said that I would call on him. On going to the address he gave I was not a little surprised to find that no one of his name was known. I afterwards heard that a man answering his description succeeded in exciting the compassion of a neighbouring vicar's wife, who gave him ten shillings. She retained the bank-book, which he left as a proof of his integrity, but only to find that the contents were a clever forgery.

Some six months afterwards I left the centre of London. I had not long been at my present address when a man came to my door whose face I seemed to recognise, but could not think where. He began by a torrent of tears and entered on the same story. I then remembered my tearful widower of six months ago, and I said, "I think I have seen you before." He turned from me and ran off as if the furies were pursing him,

I send this letter in the hope that if the tearful widower is still at large perchance some of the compassionate may be warned.

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 2[illegible]TH NOVEMBER 1904.

I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1904-1905.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
GOLD.			
In the month of Sept. 1904—			
Weight in ounces	260,800	589,365	328,565
Value in rupees	1,61,64,47.	3,43,32,255	1,81,67,784
To the end of the month of Sept. 1904— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	1,689,377	998,017	691,330
Value in rupees	10,24,60,203	578,86,809	4,45,73,399
SILVER.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Sept. 1904—			
Weight in ounces	10,326,601	1,966,647	8,359,954
Value in rupees	1,96,14,243	51,74,021	1,44,40,222
To the end of the month of Sept. 1904— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	57,947,368	19,835,019	38,112,349
Value in rupees	11,53,71,939	5,14,08,262	6,39,63,677
TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Sept. 1904—			
Weight in ounces	......	......	......
Value in rupees	3,57,78,714	3,95,06,276	37,27,562
To the end of the month of Sept. 1904— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	....	......	....
Value in rupees	21,78,32,147	10,92,95,071	10,85,37,076

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1904-1905.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

In the month of Sept. 1904.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British dollars	....	29,39,426	29,39,426
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	19,34,107	6,70,291	26,04,398
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	....	......	......
4 Bullion purchased for Government coinage	94,52,780	1,01,49,821	1,96,02,591

To the end of the month of Sept. 1904.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of dollars	......	3,71,95,550	3,74,95,550
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,45,16,390	48,69,658	1,93,86,048
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	....	3,91,924	3,91,924
4 Bullion purchased for Government coinage	1,44,11,125	3,17,66,941	4,61,18,066

COINED AND EXAMINED.

In the month of Sept. 1904.	Calcutta, Rs.	Bombay, Rs.	Total, Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	....	......	....
Straits dollars (Tale)	......	18,335,019	18,35,019
2 Rupees	20,00,023	44,52,020	70,52,043
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	.....	......	......

To the end of the month of Sept. 1904.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total, Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	......	6,48,847	6,48,847
Straits dollars (Tale)	......	1,89,71,237	1,89,71,237
2 Rupees	1,59,00,121	1,85,00,144	2,30,63,166
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	22,13,016	......	22,13,016

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month;—

At Calcutta	Rs nil
At Bombay	Rs nil
Total	Rs nil

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following Races will be sailed on Saturday the 17th December, 1904:—

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race to start with time in hand—Course No. 17 A—First Yacht to start at 2-50 p m.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race for a cup presented by Mrs C. T. Scowell - Start with time in hand—Course No. 17 A—First Yacht to start at 2-30 p.m.

"Tomtit" Handicap Race for a cup presented by Mrs C. T. R. Scowell—Start with time in hand—Course No. 17 A—First Yacht to start at 2 p.m.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE "Chronicle" thinks that Mr. Wyndham, in his rectorial address to the Glasgow students must have beaten all records in the way of allusiveness. He quotes or alludes to Aristotle, Cicero, Plutarch, Philo Judaeus, Diogenes Laertius, Lucian, Dante, Rousseau Virgil, Herbert Paul, Shakespeare, Froissart, Garrison, DeBaif, Hobbes, Tennyson, Montaigne, Darwin Thomas Paine, Charlemagne. The list is not complete.

In the same address Mr. Wyndham recommended that in an examination which allowed to candidates a free choice from all languages the Pictish language should be selected. Only five words of it remain.

Intending Emigrant: How much most I pay to go steerich to ze United States?

Booking Clerk: Five pounds ten.

Intending Emigrant: Vat? I sought it was two pounds.

Booking Clerk: Ah, the rate war is over now Prices have gone up.

Intending Emigrant: Ver well zen, I vill not go I vill stay and be an Englishman.—"The Bystander."

Sir Richard FitzHerbert's nomination for the office of High Sheriff of Derbyshire raises an awkward question. It is (the "World" points out) part of a sheriff's duty to execute the death sentence in person if he cannot find a deputy. But Sir Richard FitzHerbert is in Holy Orders, and it is required of a priest that he shall not be a man of blood. What would a clerical sheriff do if he were required by law to hang a felon?

Mr. C J. Cornish mentions in a letter to the "Times" that when at Askrigg, in Yorkshire, in the autumn he found a curious and persistent tradition (of which he could get no confirmation) that crayfish had been introduced into the river Ure there by Sir Walter Raleigh.

King Carlos signs himself "His Most Faithful Majesty the King or Portugal and of the Algarves," and the locality of the latter territory has puzzled many. Algarves is really the most southerly provinces of the present kingdom of Portugal, and until the year 1253 was a possession of the Moors.

In connection with a statement to the effect that there were nearly 100 High-street in London, and that "if a letter were addressed to one of these without further definition it would probably be some months before it would reach the address." By way of refutation, a correspondent sends us a postcard addressed to him at "171, High-street, London." It was posted on the 10th and was delivered on the following morning. He lived at 171, High-street, Kensington, and the only endorsement on the card is "No such number High-street, Marylebone."

The "poison brigade" at Washington, upon whom experimental good tests are being made are now being fed on meat and game which has been kept on ice for two years. Five of the squard are made medical students

"Motoring Illustrated" tells the story of a wells known motorist who lent his car to a party of friends a skilful chauffeuse being at the helm. En route the lady fell into the temptation of trying to race an express train in Surrey. To the shouts of the Police she turned a deaf ear, but the number was taken and he was summoned for driving to the common danger etc. He was not on the car at the time, but he never said a word, and paid his heavy fine like a gentleman. But he never lends his car now "to oblige a lady," at costs too much.

The "Saturday Review" speaks with a touch of regret of the bygone duelling days. "There was," it says, "such a great style about the way in which gentlemen settled the account in those days. With the evil of duelling it is certain that we have abandoned at least a little good. The pink of courtesy, the fine sense of breeding, these have almost disappeared with the duel. Not only the principals but the seconds were so often perfect in style. When Mowbray shot Etherington dead what could have been kinder than the way in which his second offered Captain Jekyll an umbrella lest it should rain before the latter reached the inn? If we could only restore the breeding without the bloodshed!"

Monaco is the favourite resort of Russian royalties Any day in the fashionable season, from December to April, says "Munsey's Magazine," a greater number of titled people may probably be found in the salon of the Casino than in any other public place in the world.

Mrs. Maybrick's story of her fifteen years' imprisonment, which has been prepared since her arrival in the United States, is now completed, and will be published simultaneously in London and New York a week hence. It extends to 300,000 words, in one volume, and is entitled "A Travesty of Justice." Mrs. Mybrick is at present living in Brooklyn.

The employment of girls in banks is no new experiment. According to a writer in "T.P.'s Weekly," the Bank of France took women into its employment as long ago as 1852. This beginning only consisted of four girls in very minor positions; but before a year was finished the four had become twelve. Twenty years later the number was a hundred; and to-day three hundred women work in the bank, of whom three are among the principal cashiers.

A great change (says the "Daily Dispatch") was noticeable in the garb worn by the servants soliciting hire at Carlisle hiring fair. A few years ago the women and girls came flaunting into the city on a hiring day in tawdry finery of a frequently ridiculous type but on Saturday there was none of this. In fact in their smart tailor made costumes it was difficult to distinguish them at times from the ordinary city girl.

It has been said that a bishop would cheat an archdeacon about a horse, and the introduction of motors was expected to raise public mortality in this respect. It has not. The man of hitherto blameless life buys an automobile and instantly becomes a perjurer with homicidal tendencies. He runs over a child and swears, firstly, that the infant hurled itself against the car (which cannot be driven faster than ten miles an hour); secondly, that he got down and attended to its self-inflicted wounds (giving the parents five pounds); and, thirdly, that he was not there at all, being in central Scotland at the time, and can prove it. The policeman, on the other hand, deposes that the car was going thirty miles an hour on the wrong side of the road, and the motorist—a suspicious character known to have associated with politicians, journalists, and others—after deliberately slaughtering the child, set upon him (the officer), and then made off. If he had been in central Scotland, how could he have inflicted, the bruises on the officer's shins (produced)? Defendant, recalled, puts forward the explanation that the constable inflicted them himself, and that the case is one of police persecution, conspiracy, mistaken identity, etc., and that the most cherished traditions of the British people—and so on. Had he not been a motorist this man would have honestly owned up at once, on his word of honour, that he was a scoundrel.—"Land and Water."

The coldest November (coldest, that is, all through) that Stonyhurst records is that of 1851, when the mean temperature was 36.7, as against the normal 41.8. We have looked up our local figures for that month, as taken from Mr. J. L. Casartelli's thermometer in Market-street, but they do not come up to Thursday's. We had frosty nights through half the month, and we find ourselves exclaiming on November 5, 1851 "in the outskirts of the town the snow not only covered the roofs and the ground, but was crackling and hard like ice, crunching under the feet,"—a most sympathetic description. But the thermometer never went lower than 26 degrees; the likeness was only in the combination of conditions. In particular the fog was like; we seem to have had twelve foggy days or foggy mornings that November, unless Mr. Casartelli used a loose vocabulary.

Wednesday night, Nov. 23rd, was probably a record for November, not so much for the snow or fog or frost as for all three together. Indeed fogs in November are not uncommon; we had a very bad one about this time three years ago—on Sunday the 17th—with collisions and wrecks in the Mersey and the distribution of charts and apparatus to London fire brigades for making observations on its density (on which it disappear at once). The frost is more extraordinary. According to the observations of the Stonyhurst College Observatory the minimum temperature that November has reached during the fifty-six years that have been examined is 17.5 deg. Fahrenheit, recorded for November 17, 1901. During the four nights that the frost in question lasted the takings at Owens College were 28 4, 25, 20.8, and 23 8 (on Sunday); on Monday there was a strong thaw). This week the record has been—Monday morning, 31.3; Tuesday, 29.9; Wednesday, 20 4; and Thursday, 16 0. Temperatures, of course, are not always the same at Stonyhurst and Owens College, and it is possible that, unknown to Stonyhurst we have had sharper frosts than that of 1901 but failing evidence of them we must allow this abnormal year to have had another record.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The new Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Pound, who helped to do the honours of the City during the visit of the King and Queen of Portugal, is a simple-minded, kind-hearted, elderly lady, with a profusion of white hair, bright colouring, and good features. She is the proud mother of two sons and three daughters; two of the latter are unmarried, and assist the Lady Mayoress in discharging the varied hospitality of the Mansion House. Mrs. Pound is equally devoted to her nine grandchildren. Mrs Pound resides in a roomy, old-fashioned house in Highbury, whither they came more than a quarter of a century ago, when Highbury was considered far away from the City. She is devoted to her garden, whilst her particular hobby is lacemaking; and she manufactures excellent stripes of point lace, filling in all the intricate stitches with the aid of only an ordinary pair of spectacles, whilst in the half-lights she can crochet yards of the finest edging.

A correspondent supplements the estimate of the King of Portugal as a sportsman which appeared in last week's M.A.P. by the following: King Carlos is frequently spoken of as one of the finest revolver-shots in Europe, but it is not so generally known to the public that he once carried off the prize at the 'Running Deer' at the N.R.A. meeting, after shooting off a tie with the two best shots of England and America. It was in 1886, the year of his marriage with the handsome Princess Amelie, when His Majesty—then Duke of Braganza—made some long stay in England, and was a frequent visitor to the camp at Wimbledon. At the end of the competition, which went on from day to day throughout the meeting, it was found that the highest score had been made by three competitors, the Duke of Braganza, Mr. Winans, of the United States, and Mr. W. Ellicott, of Launceston. The three had to shoot off the tie, and the Duke of Braganza came in first, and carried away the cup to Lisbon.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who has recently become an enthusiastic golfer, has had as his instructor in the royal and ancient game, during his late sojourn in Scotland, the famous St. Andrews professional Jack, Kirkaldy. By way of acknowledgement of Kirkaldy's lessons (by which he will no doubt profit during his visit to the Riviera this winter). His Imperial Highness has presented him with a handsome jewelled scarf-pin. Jack has another pin in his possession, given him by King Edward after he had laid off the new golf-course at Windsor.

According to popular rumour the daily income of the Duke of Norfolk is somewhere between two and three thousand pounds, and yet up to the recent army manoeuvres he had never taken a ride in a motor-car. A member of the Motor Volunteer Corps, who was detailed to convey the Duke about, found his Grace very keenly interested in the car, and he listened attentively to the explanations of its working. Then he suddenly asked what the cost of the car was, Twelve hundred pounds replied the owner. Ah answered the Duke seriously, and with a thoughtful sigh, I shall wait till they become cheaper!

I hear from a variaty of reliable sources the heartiest commendation of the tact and ability with which Lord Ampthill peer has filled a position in which he has been precluded, established custom in such cases, from striking out any original line on matters of importance and has been bound to carry on the policy he found in operation. Lord Ampthill has won the greatest liking and respect from those brought into official contact with him, for he combines the greatest personal courtesy and consideration with insistence on a standard of thoroughness in public duty, which becomes a young statesman who was for five years private secretary to Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial office.

But the Simla folks have most to say of the social aspects of Lord Ampthill's brief tenure, and of the tact and grace with which Lady Ampthill, a sister of Earl Beauchamp has taken her place as the feminine leader of Society life. In connection with gubernatorial functions in India Lord and Lady Ampthill have broken through a somewhat arbitiary convention, which gives to a merchant's young assistant, fresh from home—very likely a tradesman's son—a social recognition denied to an Anglo-Indian Maple or Harrod. When amateur theatricals were got up during the summer at Viceregal Lodge, one performance had been set apart for the enjoyment of members of the Punjab Trades Association. This new departure may be the beginning of a modification of a system which has hitherto been rigid to the last degree, and which has its origin in the official disfavour with which trading "interlopers" were looked upon in the old days by the servants of the East India Company, many of whom were in the enjoyment of trading monopolies in various kinds of "Europe-goods" for the stations or districts in which they lived.

Mr. Ben Davies, the famous tenor, was in great form at the snug little supper party held at the conclusion of the Cardiff Musical Festival, and in a very humorous speech he told an amusing story about his little son. It appeared that a week or two before, Mrs. Ben Davies had told her husband in the hearing of the youngster that the newspapers had stated that another really pure tenor had been discovered, and on hearing the news Mr. Davies had given a little illustration of what he imagined it might be like, a "la, la, la" in a weak ethereal warble just about audible and that was all. A day or so afterwards Mr. Davies went to the piano and began practising, and after he had been there a little while his small son came and sat on a stool beside him. After remaining silent for a few minutes the young hopeful gazed up at his father and exclaimed gleefully. 'I'm glad you're not a pure tenor, dada.' "Why do you say that?" asked the great vocalist of his son. "Well," exclaimed the youngster, "you do try to get it out, anyhow!"

Phil May is one of those names which may always be considered living, so I have no hesitation in adding in "M.A.P." to the list of yarns told about him a couple which have been sent me by a correspondent. They were told to him by the late Mr. T. S. C. Crowther, the notable journalist, who had been for so many years connected with the Graphic, and who for many years was connected in close friendship with the artist. Phil May (as all the world knows) was a good-natured, light-hearted, careless Bohemian; but he had his thoughtful moods, when he would often regret that he had not devoted himself to a more serious branch of art. He was always making good resolutions and planning great things for the future. Calling on him early one morning, Crowther found him much to his surprise, busy at work on a fresh series of drawings. He had discarded his old scrawled over drawing board for a brand new one, at the top of which he had written. How much to do how little done. This mood, however, would pass, and he would have long spells when it was almost impossible to get work from him.

On one occasion, he had agreed with the proprietors of a leading illustrated weekly, to do them a coloured design for their Christmas Number. The date fixed on for its delivery passed by but no design. Letters and telegrams remained unanswered and a personal visit to his house only elicited the fact that he had gone off—to Paris—without leaving an address. The publishers were almost at their wits end, but one of the heads paying a week-end visit to Margate was astonished and overjoyed to see May basking in the sunshine on the front. Without showing himself he learnt where May was staying, and engaged half a dozen sandwich men to parade up and down before his window with boards bearing various legends: "What about our Christmas cover." "We are waiting for that cover," etc. This had the desired effect, and in a few days they received one of the most spontaneous and brilliant designs that even Phil May had ever turned out.

And here is another story which tells of the boisterous fun of what may be called his convivial moments: One Sunday an empty carriage drew up at Crowther's house in Richmond, and the coachman delivered a message: "Would Mr. Crowther come at once to the——Hotel to see Mr. Carmichael Thomas (one of the proprietors of the Graphic) on important business." Crowther, who was lazing in his pyjamas, jumped into his clothes, and rushed off, thinking that some special work had turned up. Arriving at the hotel, he was shown to a private room, where he found Phil May, E. T. Reed, and several others. "Where is Mr. Thomas?" was his inquiry." "Oh," answered May, "that's allright, there's no Mr Thomas here, but I guessed your wife would not have let you join us if she'd known that it was I who wanted you."

Apropos of the Kitchener story told last week, a correspondent sends me the following, which gives an additional proof that the man of iron may also be a man of heart. Mr. E. T. Reed tells the story. It happened at the Durbar, that glorious pageant which took place just twelve months ago, and during the particular portion of that brilliant ceremonial when the 200 old men, all that was left of that brave native force which remained true to the great white Queen during the Indian Mutiny, were reviewed by the Duke of Connaught and the Viceroy. His lordship, after gazing in stolid silence for a few moments at the quavering line of veterans, turned to a brother officer—an Highlander—and catching him by the sleeve said in hurried tones: "I say, old chap, let's give those men a cheer." All at hand responded to the call, and a few moments later K. of K. was seen to be fidgeting with his chin strap, and, looking closer, it was actually seen that the Chief of Staff in South Africa had tears in his eyes and were rolling down his cheeks. "The General would probably flatly deny this," adds Mr. Reed, "but don't you believe him."

HIGH COURT.—Dec. 15.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Judgment on Motion.

869-01—Raghavjee and B—Walji Mathuradas vs Ebji Oomersey and others—Pestonji R and R.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1344—J C Bewia—The Collector of Bombay vs Jacob Issoc David—Ardeser H D and Co Partheard.

1366—Payne and Co—Halimabai widow vs Jamboobai widow—Mulla and M.

1368—Jehangir and S—Shivji Ruttonsey vs Gomatai Unvalla and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI

For Consent Decree.

706-02—Dikshit D and S—Sayaji Naguji vs Mahadhavrao Bhugwantrao and others—Little and Co

433-04—Wadia G and Co—Mowji Lilladhar and others vs Lalji Doongersey and another—Tyabji D and Co.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 8 of 1822 and in the matter of the Tapti Mills—Payne and Co Jagmahundas Vundravandas vs Bhaisett Petitioner—Ardeshir H and D and Co and J P Dastur.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

758-04—Captain and V Chapsey Purbat and others vs. Messrs Gill and Co—Wadia and Co—Part heard.

539-04—Mull and M—Haji Noormahomed Cassum Mitha vs Jugmohundas V Bhaisett and others Payne and Co—Edgelow G and W (Party declared)

Long Causes.

134-04—Kanga and G—Velji Hariram and another vs Vissam Raisey and another—S B Noble and Khunderao S and L

17-04—Matubhoy J and M—Mohomedbhai Hassambhoy vs Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy—M B Chathia

114-02—Matubhoy J and M—Sonbai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestohji B and K

535-24—Matubhoy J and M—Ruttonqai widow vs Vithuldas Canji and othersNCragie L and C—Little and Co

112-04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co—For dostponement

377-34—Mulla and M—Rahimtulla Hassan vs Memon Ahmed Muja Hasu Maja—Kanga and P

537-04—In person a pauper—PanCeorang Dhondoo Cudoo vs Damodhur Nuthoo Cudoo and otherss—Dephtary and F

434104—R P Mehta Hiraji Dayaji Mahntre vs Gomiba widow and others—Chitnis and M

662-01—Smetham B and N—Shamoo Kbae vs Balaram Sudkoji Bole and others—In person Jamsetji and R

870-04—Smethrm B and N—Shamrao Bhai vs Balaram Sudkaji and others—J and R and In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

78-03—Smetham B and N—Heyn Franc vs Dadabhoy Bapuj Lam and others—Payne and Co

Short Causes.

843-04—Little and Co—Narayen Kissondas and others vs Suatreappa Valad Revsidappa—Smetham B and N

726-04—Payne and Co—Nanbai widow vs Vullibhai Esmail bhai and others—K B Mehta.

Long Causes.

486-01—Matubhai J and M—Ramji Bhawan and others vs Murarji Mohunji Tyabji and Co—Part heard.

For further directions and Costs on Commissioners report.

303-32—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata vs Runchordas Girdhuidas and others—Pestonji R and K.

Long Causes.

479-04—Sorabji and J—Vincent A S Pereira vs Jooquim V Fernandes and others—Daphtary and F—Part herd.

For postponment

123-05—Bhaishunkor K and G—Chimanlal Nagindas vs Gordeundai Radhakisson and another—Ardeser H D and Co—B K and G and E G and W

484-94—Matubhoy J and M—Kursendas Vusonji and another vs Wallabhdas Premji and another—Mulla and M—Hiralal and D

50-04—Captain and V—Zyabhi widow vs Goolam Nabi Oomerali and others—T P Pavri

242-04—Mulla and M—Anandebai widow vs Danji Ladha and another—Thukurdas and Co

319-04—Sorabji and J—Goolam Hossein Isaji vs Nurbhai Ismailji—K and J Bilimoria

520-04—Payne and Co Mahomedally Abdul Hoosen vs Lalji Dewji and another—Mulla and Co.

570 01—Edgelow G and W—Soonderdas Kersondas Vallabhdas vs Jethalal Premanandas and another—Daphtary and F

623-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Gopikabai widew vs Luximon Nanna Patel—Daphtary and Co

387-04—Chitnis and M—Dagamichand Motilal and another vs Shridhar Shrikrishna Kotnvale and others—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

505-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vithul Shringarpure—Khunderao and S L—Part heard

278-01—K and D Shroff—Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

267-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

381-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-01—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

103-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheckey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer Rungun—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vu-somji V Velliji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs M Chimraji Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri and Maganlal J and G

136-03—M and B—Chothia Vajibai widow vs—Soonabai widow—Payne and Co

74-04—Tyabji and Co—Maneckbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow and others—Edgelow G and W.

255-01—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Maneckji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Kolegaoker and others—Mulla and M.

618-01—Captain and V—Rabiabai vs Rahimabai widow Nadirshaw and F

265-01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited and others—Matoobhoy J and M and D D S.

769-04—Wadia and Co—Bomanji Framji Wadia and other vs Abdulali Hakimji.

779-04—Pestonji R and K—Messrs W A Graham and Co—Kalidas Govindji and another.

Long Causes.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mawji Cullianji vs Lalji Doongersey and another—Tyabji D and Co.

751-03—Nadershaw and T—Bayaji Gungaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and and another—Balkrishna V N K—In Person.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji Edulji Saklath vs Manuel Francis and others.

512-03—R P Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazal vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N M Cama—R P Mehta.

771-01—K D Shroff Mahomed Cassum Dhurramsey vs Joseph Ezekeel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co—Balkrishna V N K

555-04—In person N C Macleod vs The B B and C I Co—Crawford B and Co.

"MAJOR" TAYLOR, a negro of America, is admittedly one of the greatest living racing cyclist. But since the championships were held at Montreal in 1899 he has been debarred from competing because of the races being held on the Continents where all the more important events are decided on Sundays. He has religious scruples against Sunday racing, and, at a sacrifice of thousands of pounds, has steadfastly refused to race anywhere on the first day, of the week. Last year he refused an offer of £2,000 to compete at a series of race meetings in France, because acceptance would have involved the forfeiture of his principles against Sunday racing.

A Life Saved

Never give up. No matter how ill you are. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured some terrible cases, and it will cure you.

Mr. Thos. H. Cashel, Barrel Creek, Dripstone, New South Wales, writes:

"I feel it my duty to let suffering people know what a wonderful blood-purifying medicine is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. My illness began with sharp pains in the limbs, while I was handling wet wool. After a day or two I could not walk, and suffered terrible pains. My face turned nearly black, large red blotches came out all over my body, and then I became delirious. I was in two hospitals for some time, and everything was tried, but I grew weaker and weaker, and became convinced that nothing could be done for me. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would give it a trial as the last hope. After taking one bottle I thought I felt a little better. So I procured another bottle, and then another, and still another. I gradually improved, and in due time left my bed for the first time in six months. I am now in good health, and I say to every one that Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Clan Mackay, 1053 tons, Captain C J Higgins, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain E Y Watson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 12 cabin and 70 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2050 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs Morgan and child and 11 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Coromandel, 2783 tons Captain G M Montford, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Sir P Grey, Mr Victor de Sa, Mr J S Elmore, Col Medley, Miss Hudson, Mr C R Roper, Mr H Paternott and Lieut Dickson—For Singapore—Mr L P Solomon—For Hongkong—Mr M Bhaishunker—For Yokohama—Mr and Mrs R Dennis—For Sydney—Mrs A F Hislop and Capt A F Hislop.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Porpoise ......Comdr..Hotham ....Royal Navy
I G T S Patrick...Stewart...Comdr...Tindall ..I G T Steamer.
H M S Lapwing .... Royal Navy
R I M S Comet ......Comdr ....Stocken ....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Comdr......Hudlestone..........R I M
Torpedo Boat Baluchi... ....
Do Karen... ....
Do Pathan ... .

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 14.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
H S M Perseus		Comdr Hill			R Navy
RIMS Hardinge		Comdr Baugh			R I M
India	3391	Forbes			M M & Co
Africa	1802	Carey			M M & Co
Kapurthala	720	Watson			M M & Co
Sindula	2289	Tucker			M M & Co
RIMS Hardinge		Comdr Hewett			R I M
Nawab	2941	Toms			T M & Co
Assaye		owell			Transport
Landaura	2107	Farquharson			M Mackenzie & Co
Heim	758	Eriksen	N F		N S E Anglia
Chusan	2852	Kerrick	China	28-12	P & O S N Co
Mazagon	2780	Hall	China		P & O S N Co
Bulimba	1607	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Madura	1272	Cutbush			M M & Co
Beme	1899	Guy			Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Santhia ......3352 Phillips....Japan.........19-12 M M & Co
B Colenso..........2582 Sheckell......Hull......17-12 F M & Co
D Weissenfels...2522 Eugebage...Karachi.......21-12 Glade & Co
Q Abmedi...1640 Hanseni Red Sea Ports 19-12 B& P S N& Co
F Clan Mackay..1608...Higgins...Madras...15-12 F Muir & Co
G Mozaffari.18-37 Mylchrist.R Sea Ports..19-12 B&P S N &Co
H Brantwood...Liverpool...2295 Booth...17-12 E Latham & Co
K Ashrut......2203 Newby...Red Sea Ports ...20-12 H C Joosub
L Kaveri..........524 Mahomed ...Repairing.. Shepherd & Co
M Gulf of Trininad...1604 Hughes...R S P...19-12 B & P S N Co
N Seuna......2197 Christensen...Avenmouth.......16-12 Ralli Bros

Offside

N Nowshera......1961 Dewing......Zanzibar......20-12 M M & Co
O Reichstag.......1319 Ible.. Zanzibar.........19-12 A Strandes
P Ventmoor ......2211 W Balm...Newport.....10-12 R A Willis
P Thistleroy......2603 Beal...Philadelphia......16-12 R A Willis

Alongside

Satrunji.........557 Ahmed...... Karachi.........16-12 Sphd & Co

P. DOCK M. DRY DOCK.

30 Ton Crane

Naseri........912 Smith .....P Gulf...........19-12 B & P S N Co
Ujina......3426 Honeywood......Rangoon.........15-12 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel, Ton. Capt. Destinations. Date. Agent.
1 Australia...2292 Tait...........L'pool...20-12 W & A G & Co
2 Circassia ....4315 Mitchell......Liverpool...20-12 M M & Co
3 D Balduino...3044 Canepa.......Genoa...........15-12 G Crocco
4 Ischia......2784 Maganzine ...China ...17-12 P Forbes & Co
7 Langdale...... 2292 Kelly ....Hull ....24-12 K Nixon
8 Blakemoor......2408 Bruhn.........Barcelona..20-12 R Bros
9 Alnvia........ ...2974 Peel..........not fixed.....12-12 E Tajbhoy
10&11 Arcadia 4514 Cubitt.......Aden.. ....P & O S N Co
12 Persia.......4198 Hanston.......London..............24-12 P & O Co
15 Boddlewell .....2208 Lcurr.....Antwerp...17-12 M M & Co
16 Ethelwynne...2066 Drake.....Hull...24-12 T Morrison & Co

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	RIMS Hardinge ...	Baugh	Karachi Dec 12

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Kercella s .... Merton Hall's ..... Coromandel s	Grand .... Prowse.......... Montford......	Persian Gulf &c Karachi Shanghai &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday;—

Steamer Clan Mackay, Higgins for Madras.
" Kapurthala, Watson for Persian Gulf
" Scindia Kedslie for Calcutta &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday;—

Steamer Heim for Singapore
" Landaura for Zanzibar &c

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Dec 11—Steamers Lai Sang, U'a, Ovidja, Clan Colquhoun Singu, Axenfels, Tactician and Rasmara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
30	Zinnia....................	Calcutta
Dec		
6	Clan Maclachlan............	Liverpool
9	Clan Gordon	Galle
10	Den of Airlie	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left at Port Said on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Chisholm arrived in London on the evening of the 12th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sumatra arrived in London on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 14th instant via Lamu and Mombassa.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 12th inst morning via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri has left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay, yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—46 cwts condiments Mervanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 10 bales wool The Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 17 bales wool Joosub; 60 bales wool D Nagjee

Brantwood s—20 bales goat hair and wool R M Kooka; 150 bales hemp P Bhimjee

FOR MARSEILLES

Circassia s—36 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 32 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 3 bundles silk waste W and G and Co

Australia s—3960 cwts linseed J Fachiri

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp E Haroon

FOR HULL.

Ethelwynne s—6045 cwts myrabollams and 2000 cwts cotton seed Wagjee Becher

Colenso s—2000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros, 265 olibanum P Jethabhoy

Langdale s—2000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—44 cwts fishmaws and 200 cwts horns J Rahimtoola 99 bales skins and 11 cwts lakh seed W and A G and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—385 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 275 bales cotton Glade and Co; 100 cwts mixvomica S Bhimjee; 200 bales cotton 3214 cwts linseed and 4540 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp P Bhimjee 15 pots geranum oil Volkart Bros; 69 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 bale carpets Grindlay Groom and Co; 250 cwts olibanum H Virdhore: 447 cwts tumeric H Anandrao and Co; 401 cwts gum P Jethabhoy

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2 bales cotton The Bombay Company

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros
D Balduino s—40 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—300 bales cotton Tata and Co; 650 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

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Mazagon s—600 bales cotton Tata and Co; 3700 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

Santhia s—200 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co 601 bales cotton Ralli Bros

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Ischia s—2 00 cwts onion H O Abba; 90 cwts sharkfins R Bhimji and Co

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Coromandel s—9 chests opium C Abdoolrahiman

The "Chronophone," is a happy combination of the animated picture and the phonograph, so that when the picture of a village smithy is thrown upon the screem, the blacksmith appeals to two of the senses at once, the eye and the ear. In time with his lips, an associated phonograph gives off the familiar setting of Longfellow's song, and the same effect is produced in the case of other musical items. Speculation as to what the invention is to do for us, would carry us further than we have space for at present; but the day seems to be at hand when opera both audibly and visibly, can be "laid on" at our own homes, and political speeches, too, for that matter.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM.

"From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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Revenue for 1903 .... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
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ESTABLISHED—1848.
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APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
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(1) In case of Death before age 60—
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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life

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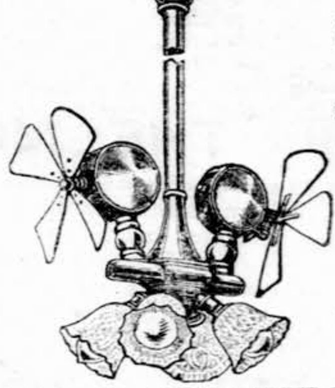

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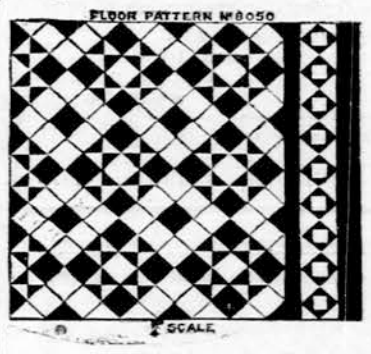

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien," was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

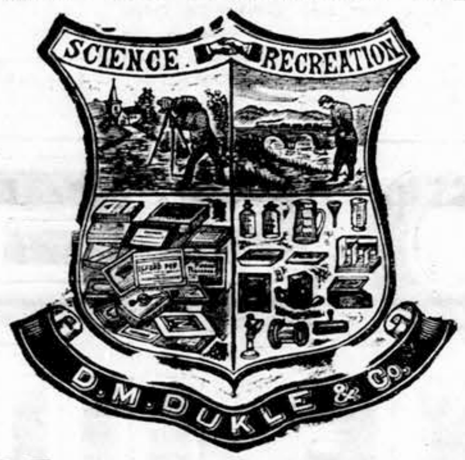
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Ricti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



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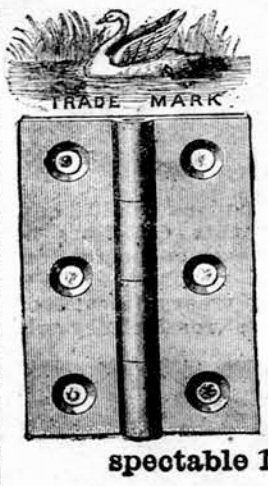

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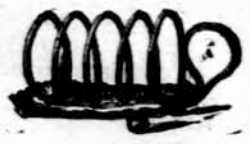
ELECTRO-PLATE of the HIGHEST QUALITY.

NEW DESIGNS in TABLE WARE.

Butter, Rs. 14-8.

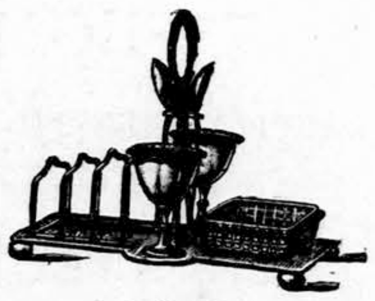


Toast, Rs. 5.

We would direct particular attention to the compact and useful combinations shown here. Essentially suitable for Chota Hazri, &c.

We have just received Several quite new and unique patterns in Table Gongs. See illustration and prices below.

Rs. 40.
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.



Rs. 22.
Eggs, Toast Butter with Spoons.

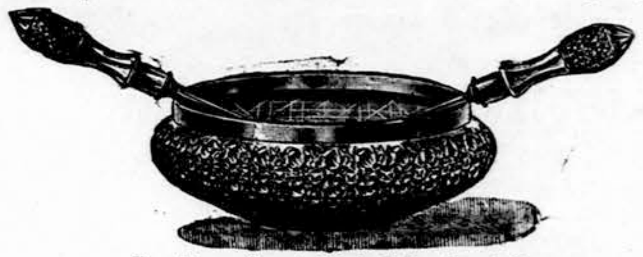
Rs. 8
Table Flower Vase.

Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. 10. Egg Stand, Six Cups and Spoons gilt inside.

Rs. 60.
Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

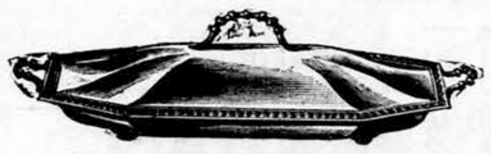
Rs. 5-8.
Toast.



Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.

Rs. 5.
Toast.

Rs. 110. 11″ Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.



Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.

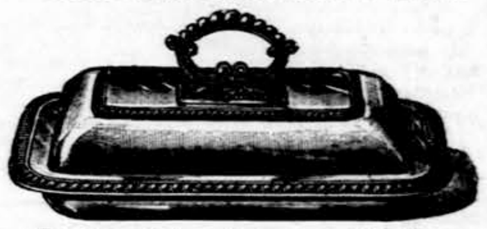
Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

Rs. 33.
Claret Jug.

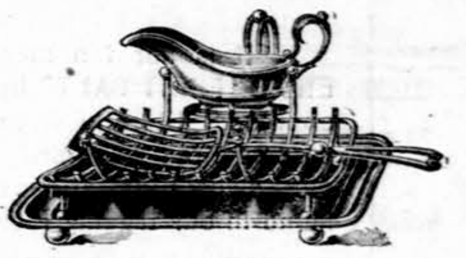
Rs 47.
Table Gong mounted on oak Stand The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.
Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 49.

Rs. 29.
Claret Jug.



Rs. 38. Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.

Rs. 10 Chop dish and Cover.



Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat

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Arsenal Road,
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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

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